

JULY 1951

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



I.B.E.W. *Salutes the*

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA



W. L. ALLEN
President



RICHARD D. HALLETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America today work in all classifications of commercial telegraphy, in press and broker telegraphy and in land and mobile radio communications stations, with the exception, of course, of broadcasting.

Many of them still practice the Morse system of transmitting messages by dot-dash, an art which ranked as one of the most colorful occupations in the nation around the turn of the century. Commercial telegraphers still are key figures in the fast-moving drama of our country's everyday living, but progress, fired by demands for speed and expansion, has brought the industry teletypeprinters and other rapid, highly-mechanized means of communication to replace the "bug"—the device for tapping out dots and dashes.

Membership in the CTU has grown to 35,000, and the union has consistently won gains for the commercial telegraphers, a great bulk of them employed by Western Union.

W. L. Allen, a native of Canada, has served as president of the union since 1941. Prior to that, he had been secretary. Richard D. Hallett, a former employee of the United Press and Western Union, has been secretary since 1945. They provide inspired leadership for a forward-looking union. The Journal is proud to pay tribute to the CTU in this issue.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

Volume 50, No. 7

July, 1951



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POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U.S.A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time. Paid advertising not accepted.

An aerial photograph of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, showing the city's dense urban landscape and the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. A bright, circular spotlight effect is centered over the city, highlighting the downtown area and the confluence of the rivers. The title "Spotlight on PITTSBURGH" is overlaid on the image.

Spotlight on **PITTSBURGH**

THE plane circled for a landing and this writer looked down at the earth below and glimpsed Pittsburgh for the first time. It was a sight that shall never be forgotten. Pittsburgh was beautiful as all cities are beautiful when viewed from the air. But this city was different and its beauty had a deep significance. There were swirling masses of pale gray smoke floating upward from literally thousands of deeper gray mill stacks silhouetted against the sky like the tables of a giant chart. Slag piles on the outskirts glowed pale orange-red like signal fires marking the border of the city, and here and there all over the vast area were the vivid fluorescent red splotches which mark the sites of mighty steel furnaces operating full blast, turning out the steel for the thousand and one demands of civilian and military America.

Pittsburgh has been called many things, including "Gateway to the West" which seems to be its motto, and it has meant many things to many people. But it seemed to me looking down on her

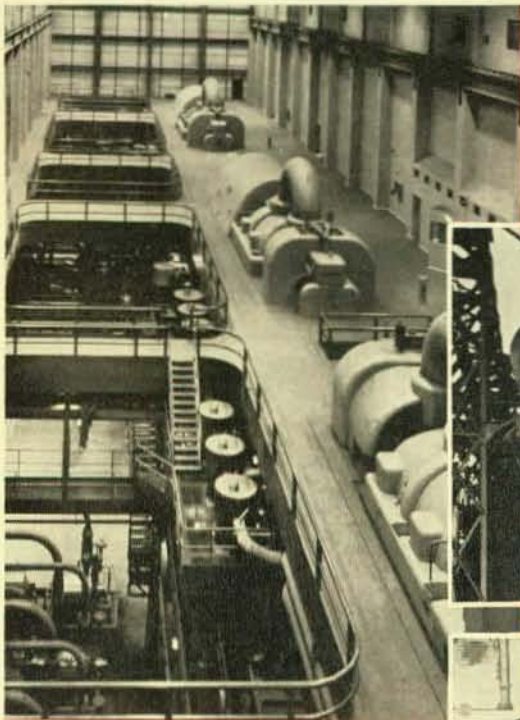
great pulsing might for the first time that this was the industrial "Heart of America" and actually the gateway to her influence and her power. Thus it is with infinite pride that the JOURNAL spotlights the mighty industrial metropolis of Pittsburgh this month.

In Western Pennsylvania the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet at a fork and form the Ohio. Way back in 1753, it was recognized as a highly strategic spot by both the French and the English. And it was no less a personage than George Washington, then 21 years old, who after a visit to the territory in 1753, wrote the governor of Virginia: "I spent some time in viewing the river and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers."

It was at this fork that the French built Fort Duquesne and held it from 1754 to 1758. On July 9, 1755, Major General Edward Braddock attempted to take it, but his British soldiers in their brilliant red coats were easy targets for the French and Indians,

who were using the military tactics of the backwoods, and the British troops were routed. In November 1758, however, the British led by General John Forbes captured Fort Duquesne. The name of the city was immediately changed to Pitts-Borough in honor of the English statesman, William Pitt. Forbes, being a Scotsman gave Pittsburgh its final "h" as in the Scottish traditional spelling of Edinburgh. The "h" was dropped in 1891 by the United States Geographic Board, but the action caused such a furor among the citizens of Pittsburgh that it had to be put back. It is that "h" that distinguishes the Pennsylvania city from Pittsburg, Kansas, Pittsburg, Missouri and six other Pittsburgs of the United States.

Fort Pitt was erected by the British in 1759 to maintain "the undisputed possession of the Ohio." It was built about 600 feet from the Point. It is still standing today—a reminder to all that Pittsburgh was in at the beginning of the carving of this nation from a wilderness.



Above: Turbine room of big Frank R. Phillips power station, which is manned by men of Duquesne locals.

Right: Technician checks meter to insure precision accuracy. Below: These are not men from Mars, but members of Duquesne Power locals.



Goggled member below is typical power plant worker.



Above are members of the Joint Board, Duquesne Power and Light locals. First row, left to right: Joseph Schmitt (147), Harvey C. Cook (142), secretary-treasurer of joint board; Eugene A. Crise (149), president of joint board; Kenneth Raynes (142), James Flaig (142). Second row: Robert Wilson (147), Carl Hartman (149), James M. Cole (149), Clarence L. Fulmer (144), C. D. Shrader (144), Leo A. Grottenthaler (144), E. T. Shaeffer (148), E. W. Lane (140) and Regis Stand (132). Each specialized local is autonomous.

Pittsburgh's ideal location at the junction of three rivers is the chief factor in its rapid growth. Flatboats made trips down the Ohio to New Orleans loaded with wheat, rye, barley, flour and other produce of the surrounding country.

Pittsburgh found itself emerging from a wilderness settlement as many new colonists arrived. New homes, churches and inns were built. The first newspaper, the *Pittsburgh Gazette* was started in 1786 and a year later the Pittsburgh Academy was opened to furnish higher education for young men. Since the opportunity for trade down the Ohio was already so successful, a great series of manufactures began to grow up and develop that was to make Pittsburgh in years to come, "the Workshop of the World." One of the first and most ambitious enterprises started was glass making.

Because Pittsburgh was situated on a spot underneath whose earth extended the richest and deepest coal seam in the world, estimated at 11 billion tons, metal

industries were soon started which were to be the forerunners of the mighty iron and steel empire of today.

In 1834 the Pennsylvania Canal system paved the way toward making Pittsburgh the "Gateway to the West."

It seems that every city has its share of tragedies. In 1845, Pittsburgh had its great fire. Like the notable Chicago fire, started by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, this fire too, had a simple cause. A washerwoman was heating water for her clothes when the leaping flames set her house on fire and quickly spread. In five hours the con-

flagration had covered 50 acres, destroyed 20 squares and 1,200 buildings, at a loss of \$9,000,000.

It was from that fire, however, that Pittsburgh's famed "Golden Triangle" came to get its name. It refers to the tremendously important business district contained in the triangle where Pittsburgh's three rivers meet. The Mayor of the city, a man named Howard, viewing the complete devastation, with unprecedented words of optimism said, "We shall make of this triangle of blackened ruins a *golden triangle* whose fame will endure as a priceless heritage."

In 1850 two railroads entered the city and the first oil well was drilled in western Pennsylvania, creating still another new industry and vast wealth for Pittsburgh.

From that day on Pittsburgh grew and prospered. Ore and limestone for the production of iron had been discovered. In the early 19th century the steam engine transformed coal into an inexhaustible source of power for the development of large-scale industry. From 1860 on the steel industry simply mushroomed and Pittsburgh became and remains to this day, the steel center of the world.

From its very inception Pittsburgh has been an "arsenal of democracy" supplying a greater amount of raw materials for arms than any city in our country and plenty of the arms themselves. Pittsburgh made guns fired against the British in the War of 1812. In the Civil War, the city was a mainstay of the Union, producing everything from locomotives to pistols. Much of the rugged resources needed to beat the Germans in World War I flowed from Pittsburgh's ready mills and furnaces. In World War II, Pittsburgh mills supplied one-third of all the steel used by the American Army and produced weapons worth 19 billion dollars.

But to complete our brief outline of Pittsburgh's history, the decade from 1870 to 1880 was full of turmoil and strife. The 1890's were surely the gay and prosperous '90's for Pittsburgh, however, and it was during that era that some of the most tremendous fortunes in all history were built up. Mellon, Carnegie, Heinz, Schwab, Schenley, Frick and others became multimillionaires in that great and glorious boom time.

These were unhappy times for labor—the days of the railroad riots and the Homestead Massacre.

The year 1895 saw Andrew Carnegie establish Carnegie Institute. In 1901, United States Steel Corporation was formed, and Andrew Carnegie sold his steel interests to J. Pierpont Morgan

and as a result became the world's richest man.

As the years passed quickly, Pittsburgh grew bigger and stronger and according to many people "dirtier." John Gunther, in his book, "Inside U.S.A." says, "The city is, as everyone knows, one of the most shockingly ugly and filthy in the world." It doesn't appear that way to the majority of people though, who regard the necessary grime there as a byproduct of her tremendous activity and output, much the same as they would regard the hands of a mechanic soiled with the dirt of honest toil. For years Pittsburgh has been the brunt of all sorts of jokes, and her "smog" has become a byword for black smoke everywhere. There's an old joke recounted about a medical student in Pittsburgh who excitedly told his professor that the corpse he was dissecting must have died from a most peculiar disease, since his lungs were bright red. The professor, an import from another state, as was the corpse, explained to his student that only in Pittsburgh are lungs black.

Seriously though, Pittsburgh is doing such a splendid job of controlling smoke and cleaning up the city, that Americans are going to have to find another brunt for their "dirty" jokes.

Today Pittsburgh has a population of 675,000 with nearly two and a half million people having homes within the metropolitan district. Within the 725 square miles of Allegheny County are 1,508,000 people, a population greater than that in each of 16 of our states. In the 1950 census, Pittsburgh ranked twelfth in population among cities of the United States and sixth for metropolitan area figure.

If one ever doubted that Pittsburgh is a remarkable city, a look at her record would certainly dispel all doubt. Although Pittsburgh is 150 miles from the nearest lake and 300 miles from the ocean, according to her tonnage, she is the greatest port city in the world. More bulk tonnage leaves Pittsburgh monthly than all car-

ried on the Suez and Panama Canals combined. It is the greatest iron and steel producing center the world has ever known. Within a 30-mile radius of Pittsburgh's courthouse is produced the nation's largest supply of aluminum, one-fifth of her pig iron, one-fourth of her steel, one-fifth of her glass, 50 percent of her coke. In addition there is the most enormous pickling and preserving plant in the world (Heinz with its 57 varieties). This city is the home of the United States Steel Corporation and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. There are approximately 350 bituminous coal mines in the region, 35 steel mills, 62 glass factories. In addition Pittsburgh is the home of the world's largest manufacturers of air brakes, plumbing fixtures, lifting jacks, refractories, rolling mill machinery, safety equipment, bolts, nuts and rivets, and wrought iron pipe.

Pittsburgh has other superlatives too. It has the most bridges of any city in the world. There are 175 of them. It vies with San Francisco for being the country's hilliest city. It has hills and valleys, and houses are perched precariously (it seems to the unaccustomed eye) on the cliffs and are reached by long flights of steps or on the little electric tram cars.

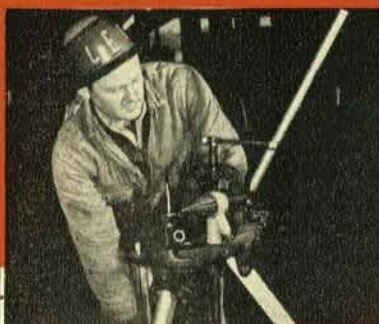
Because of these hills Pittsburgh natives claim another "first." They claim that Pittsburgh girls have the most beautiful legs and ankles in the world due to climbing up and down the hills.

As far as transportation goes, five railroads service the city and in the city proper is the largest fleet of modern electric street cars in the world.

Pittsburgh is one of the few cities in America that can boast of 350 commercial airline flights daily.

Although Pittsburgh won its first claims to fame as an industrial city, when it comes to education and culture, it will never have to take a back seat. Within its city limits there are five colleges and universities including

Below: L. S. Cole (L.U. 760, Knoxville) threads conduit on L.U. 5's Gateway Centre job.



Below: H. F. Johnson and Clair Walker, L.U. 5, read blueprint for new Gateway construction.



Left: H. Johnson (5), R. Jarrett (637); B. Boyle (5) assemble conduit.

Right: The architectural splendor of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning can be seen even from far away.



Right: L.U. 1121 officers. Front: H. Kuza, R.S.; Orland Babish, President; C. Lorey, F.S. Rear: E. W. Marks, Treasurer; R. J. Mutdosch, J. P. Schmitt, F. A. Pugliese, Ex. Bd. members.



Above: L.U. 132 officers. Front row: I. C. Proudfoot, E.B. Chairman; W. A. Thomas, V.P. Rear: A. J. Pinkard and G. C. Hirt, E.B. members. Pres. Joyce, R. S. Manning, Treasurer Stack were absent at time photo was made.

Right: L.U. 1481 officers. Front: J. Woodall, Treasurer; George Sindorf, President; Joseph Gregorini, F.S. Rear: Ralph Anderson, Steve Lacko, W. Wiesenfeld and J. Skuchko, E.B. members. Absent were V.P. Tom O'Hara, R.S. Glenn Meyers, E.B. member John Salinetto.



Below: Heinz Chapel.



Below: Local 148 officers. Front: W. E. Eisenberg, R.S.; Martin J. Carney, President; Thomas G. Fries, F.S. Rear: Walter J. Rabinck, Vice President, and I. C. Patch, Treasurer.



Above: Local Union 147 officers: John Eastley, Treasurer; Joseph Schmitt, Vice President and Joseph Kosmal, F.S.

the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology and Duquesne University, and 60 other institutions of higher learning.

Residents of the city have access to the great Carnegie Institute, which 50-million dollar gift of Andrew Carnegie includes a library, a department of fine arts, a music hall and a splendid museum.

The Phipps Conservatory, the world's largest non-commercial conservatory, has two and one-half acres under glass, and horticulturists come from miles around to view the spectacular flower shows.

Pittsburgh also has the honor of being one of five cities in the nation to have a Planetarium.

In the music world, Pittsburgh has always been a leader. Many

think of Pittsburgh's most famous sons as being her fabulously wealthy industrialists like Carnegie and Mellon. In reality, Pittsburgh is most proud of a native son who died penniless in a Bowery lodging house. This native son gave to the world some of its best loved music—"My Old Kentucky Home," "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair," "Beautiful Dreamer," and "Old Folks at Home." His name was Stephen Foster.

Notable Composers

Pittsburgh encouraged the musical development of many notable composers, among them Charles Wakefield Cadman and Ethelbert Nevin. And one of the first conductors of its symphony orchestra was Victor Herbert. The Pitts-

burgh Symphony has won acclaim from critics and public alike, and more than 170,000 people attend the orchestra's yearly concert series.

In the summer months Civic Light Opera is enjoyed by thousands of music lovers, and plans are in progress to build a million-dollar amphitheater, as a home for the production of these light operas.

We mustn't forget to mention Pittsburgh's place in the world of sports. In the National League the colorful Pittsburgh "Pirates" play an important part in the baseball world. It seems they got their famous name when they were first organized as a team. A runner stole home and a member of the opposing team yelled "Pirate!" "They're a bunch of



Left: L.U. 1207 officers. Front: R. B. Hewitt, V.P.; C. Spangler, Pres. and B.M.; J. Lecko, F.S. Center: Sophia Bestarkey, Alice Elias, Helen Zadakis. Rear row: Joe Giacobbe, Bill Williams, Joe Malenka and Victor Lalli.



Above: Donna Wright, 1207 Stewardess, testing table model radio.



Above: Bobetta Brun uses soldering iron on radio assembly line.



Left: Marie Vadis of 1207 is intent as she connects a speaker.

pirates," shouted another. The name stuck and "Pirates" it's been ever since. Bing Crosby is co-owner of this baseball club and often comes on from Hollywood to watch them play.

Sports Center

The "Steelers" are Pittsburgh's pro football team and of course every fall the crowds jam Pitt Stadium to see Pitt, Duquesne and Carnegie Tech take on all comers on the football field.

Pittsburgh has zoological gardens described by one enthusiast, as a "zoo to end all zoos" as it is so nearly perfect. And everything is so up to date in Pittsburgh, they even have slot machines which dispense biscuits to feed to the bears, which incidentally, are displayed in barless bear pits. And can they catch



Above: At a Pittsburgh steel mill, a clamshell bucket feeds blast furnaces seen in background. City is world's leading steel center.

them? Their keeper says "They're better catchers than the Pittsburgh Pirates!"

For the visitor to Pittsburgh, there are many, many sights of interest for him to see. Space will permit mention of only a few. All should visit:

"The Point"—the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and the beginning of the Ohio.

Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science—the most modern and best equipped in the world.

Mt. Washington. Go here at night and look down on Pittsburgh. It's magnificent.

Phipps Conservatory — has a constantly changing panorama of glorious floral exhibits.

Carnegie Museum, Carnegie Art Institute and Carnegie Library.

The Cathedral of Learning. This is the University of Pittsburgh's unique skyscraper school-house, 42 stories high.

Stephen Collins Foster Memorial—costliest tribute ever erected to a musician.

Heinz Memorial Chapel—an exquisite gem of architecture.

Syria Mosque—home of America's largest Masonic shrine.

Allegheny Observatory.

East Liberty Presbyterian Church—masterpiece of Architect Ralph Adams Cram.

St. Paul's Cathedral—outstanding Gothic Architecture.

Modern Pittsburgh

We mentioned elsewhere in our Pittsburgh story that everything is up to date in Pittsburgh and it's true. The Pittsburgh people have been pushers from the very beginning. They refuse to stand still. They are determined to keep going forward — to grow and progress. That's why they have undertaken a terrific program of civic and industrial development, modernization and expansion, that is unequalled anywhere in the country. The program which will cost one and a half-billion dollars was lauded by the *New York Times* as a "slump-proof plan backed by business, labor, government and civic groups." The mag-

azine *Architectural Forum* stated, "There is more progress evident in Pittsburgh than in any other city in the United States."

Pittsburgh business is spending \$1,000,000,000 in plant expansion and improvement. The Golden Triangle is a seething mass of building and construction workmen. Five new skyscrapers are being built there at present, including the Mellon-U.S. Steel Building and the Alcoa Aluminum Building.

A huge new airport, three new bridges, a million-dollar amphitheater and a million-dollar theater are underway.

All Pittsburgh is vitally concerned with the new look being given the Golden Triangle. Point Park and Gateway Center will alter its whole appearance. Point Park will feature 36 acres of beautifully landscaped park area, scenic roadways and floral gardens, extending out to The Point—the junction of the rivers. Adjoining Point Park will be Gateway Center, a 23-acre commercially constructed district to feature nine sky-scrapers. When completed, it will give Pittsburgh the most scenic and modern shopping and business center in the world.

Pittsburgh's modernization program includes flood control, (the city has been flood-conscious since its destructive St. Patrick's Day flood of 1936) highway construction, housing developments, schools, parks, stream purification, smoke control and parking facilities.

Regarding these last two, Pittsburgh has already gone a long way. As one citizen put it—"Why smoke control's gotten so good in Pittsburgh, you can wear a white shirt two days!" Pittsburgh already has constructed many underground parking garages in the downtown area, some of them six stories below street level.

Sometimes the parker finds strange sights in those underground garages. Six stories underground, we met a mounted policeman with a most unusual horse. The horse walked up to a

candy vending machine and began to kick it. "He does that everyday," the attendant explained. "He keeps kicking the machine until somebody buys him a candy bar and feeds it to him!"

Even horses in Pittsburgh have a sweet tooth. There are lots of candy and soda shops in the city and did you know that's where the ice cream sundae had its origin? Seems that years ago a Blue Law was passed in Pittsburgh that no soda water could be sold on Sunday. The drug store owners and soda shop keepers said, "Okay then, no soda water, we'll serve ice cream and syrup without it!" And so the sundae was born.

But to get back to the progress of Pittsburgh. The city has come such a long way since those faraway days when a handful of settlers took over an old fort and made it the greatest industrial giant the world has yet known and the future is bright.

Unions March Forward

And as Pittsburgh goes forward, our local unions will go with her. There is nothing in this great and powerful city, which is truly a magnificent monument to man's ability to manufacture, that does not touch upon electricity. The mighty mills, the whirring machinery, the humming wheels of industry would be helpless and still if it were not for the electrical power that keeps them going and the men who harness, dispatch, channel and control the electrical current, and fit it for every specific use for which it is needed. It is symbolic that one of the first things that greets the eye upon viewing Pittsburgh's skyline, is the neon beacon atop the Grant Building more than 40 stories in the air, flashing "P-I-T-T-S-B-U-R-G-H" in Morse Code. We heard about the erection of that electric beacon back in 1927. Brother Pat Hackett, assistant business manager of L.U. 5 was one of the crew that worked against time to get that beacon up and flashing. They worked nearly 24 hours straight because it was

Right: L.U. 140 officers. Front: S. E. Fryes, Treas.; B. B. Dille, F.S.; J. C. McTaggart, Pres.; E. F. Heisley, V.P.; L. W. Springer, R.S. Rear: A. D. Baker, J. Moore, F. X. Huber, H. C. Kiles, R. J. Patterson, R. P. McDermitt, S. R. Steele, T. P. Haffey, A. L. Chevalier, E. W. Lane and C. A. Degrow.



Left: Joe Zillis, L. U. 140, was on the job last winter when ice came.

Right: L.U. 1622 officers. Front: J. Saxon, V.P. and R.S.; Chris Langhurst, Pres. Rear: H. E. Cooper, F.S. and Bill BeDillon, Treas.



Below: View of some of employees at Duquesne Light and Power Co. All members of Local Union 149.



Right: L.U. 149 officers. Front: V. A. Kortz, R.S.; E. Crise, V.P.; H. G. Egger, F.S. Rear: J. Phelan, I.R.; Andy Johnson, I.R.; and C. Hartman, Treasurer.



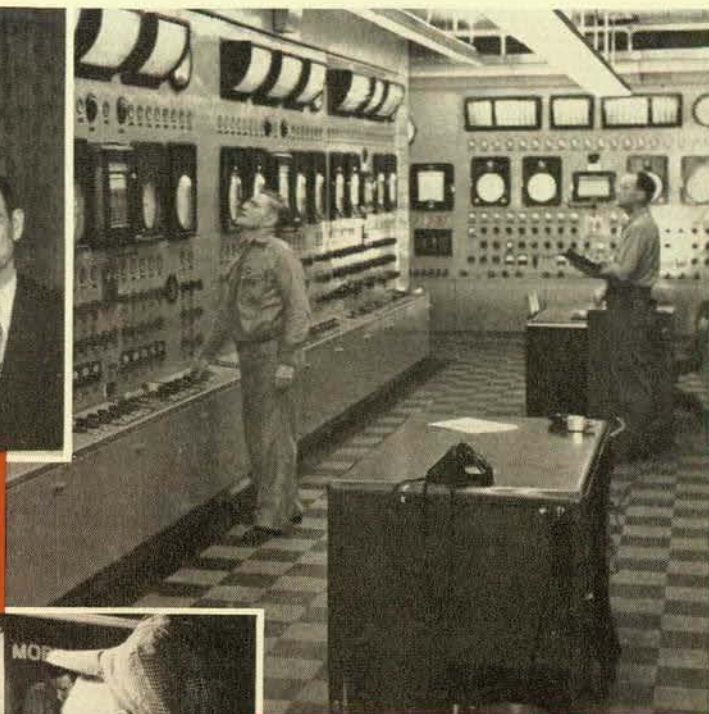
Above: Mitchell Simon, program director of WPJA, L.U. 1622, turns disc as he announces.

Below: E. J. McDonald, H. Hirsch, 149 president, confer on problem at Duquesne L. & P. Co.





Above: L.U. 142 officers. Front: C. R. McCall, R.S.; K. Raynes, Pres. and B.M.; J. M. Flaig, V.P. Rear: H. C. Cook, F.S.; and H. E. Stover, Treas.

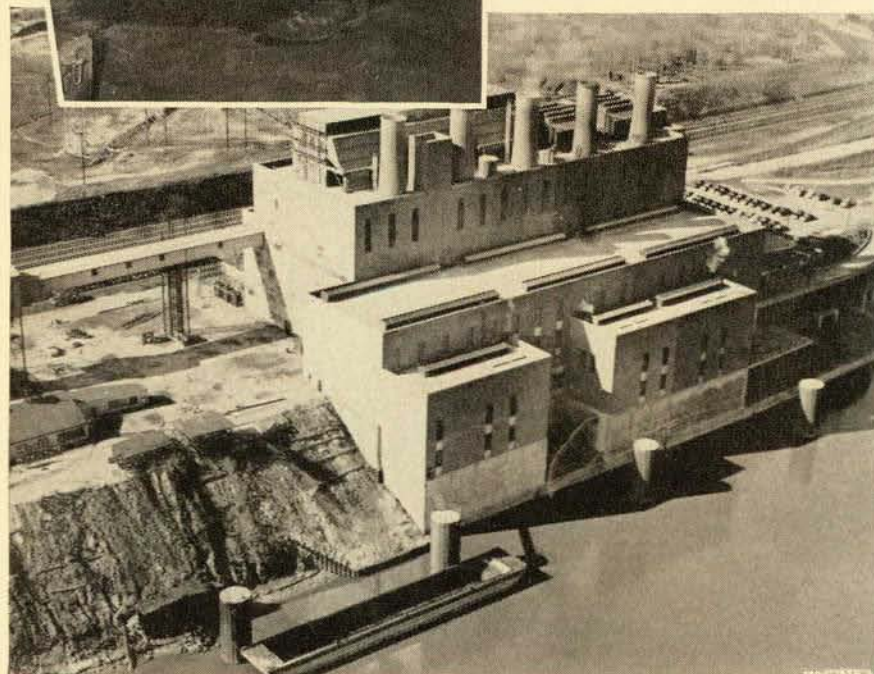


Above: A. McDonough, Bob Smith in control room of power station.

Right: J. R. Townsend reads Honor Roll at Phillips Station of L.U. 142 men who were killed in war.



Left: F. J. Stadler of 142 is burning out a line with torch. Below: Aerial view of Phillips generating station at Weirton.

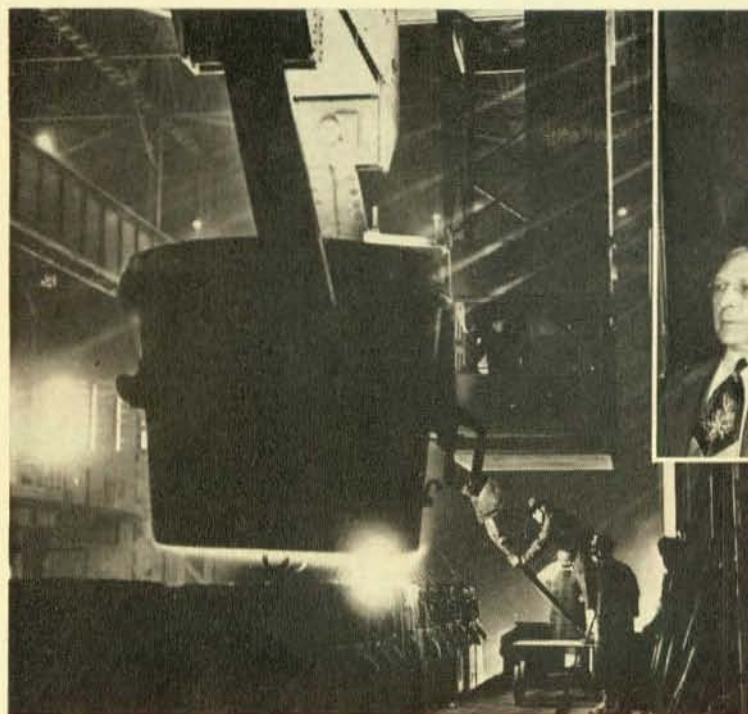


to greet Lindbergh as he flew over the city on his triumphant return from the first solo flight over the Atlantic!

We have 16 fine locals of the I.B.E.W. in Pittsburgh and immediate environs. Pictures of the officers and representative work of many of them, are reproduced for you here.

L.U. No. 5, our inside local of Pittsburgh was chartered more than 50 years ago, on February 25, 1897. It was reorganized June 6, 1901, and has been performing electrical construction work ever since that date for the city of Pittsburgh. Its jurisdiction now covers more than 17 counties. With the program of modernization and expansion going on, L.U. 5 men are constantly busy. New power houses and substations, new plants and mills with all their electrical equipment are being erected every day. We visited the site of the new Jones and Laughlin Steel Mill, a mile long, where Brothers from L.U. 5 were on the job and where the electrical work alone is expected to run to a million dollars.

We also visited members of L.U. 5 working down in the Gold-



Above: Typical of Pittsburgh is this picture of white-hot steel in motion. Right: R. Ellsworth, L.U. 5, at summit of 550-foot tower.



Above: L.U. 144 officers. Front: J. R. Craig, F.S.; E. D. Shrader, Pres.; L. A. Grottenthaler, R.S. Rear: G. A. Shaner, Treas.; C. L. Fulmer, V.P.; C. J. Carlson, chairman of E.B.



en Triangle on a big new office skyscraper going up there.

Everywhere in Pittsburgh there were evidences of L.U. 5 and its work—not only in the houses and the factories and stores, but the big spectacular signs flashing away at night are erected by L.U. 5, the electric cable cars laboring up the inclines are serviced by L. U. 5. L. U. 5 even has a part in smoke control where the dust is collected by high tension voltage.

Locals 132, 140, 142, 144, 147, 148 and 149 are all locals of the Duquesne Power and Light Company. All were chartered in 1948. All are autonomous, each has its special work and its own local officers, but all are employed by Duquesne and its attendant properties and all function under a Joint Board made up of representatives from the seven locals. A Joint Board office is maintained and Kenneth Raynes, president of L.U. 142, acts as business manager for all seven locals. Incidentally from that Joint Board Office, we venture to wager that more modes of transportation can be viewed than from any

other union office in the world. There is a view of the river with its boats going up and down, railroad tracks with their trains roaring by, a bus terminal is on the corner, street cars run up the center of the street, the little tram cars run up the hillsides, as planes fly overhead.

L.U. 132 of the Joint Board's members are employees of the Equitable Auto Company where they repair all automotive equipment for Duquesne Power and Light and the other properties functioning under it.

L.U. 140 has its headquarters at Rochester, Pennsylvania and is responsible for doing the outside and utility work in Beaver Valley—this is the Western Division of Duquesne Power and Light.

L.U. 142 takes in three large generating stations in the metropolitan area, Brunott Island, Reed and Phillips, also the physical employees of the Allegheny County Steam Heat Company.

L.U. 144 is comprised of the employees at Colfax Generating Station which is 20 miles up the Allegheny River.

L.U. 147 is made up of substa-

tion operators, transformer and shop department employees and physical employees of the Equitable Real Estate Company.

L.U. 148 is composed of linemen and distribution employees of the Central, Eastern, Southern and Northern Division of Duquesne Power and Light.

L.U. 149 is composed of the clerical employees of Duquesne Power and Light and all its associated companies.

3,300 Members

There are approximately 3,300 members in all the Joint Board Locals and yearly negotiations for all are performed by a Negotiating Committee made up of the presidents of the seven local unions.

First negotiations with the company were somewhat rough but conditions have improved mightily since the company found that the



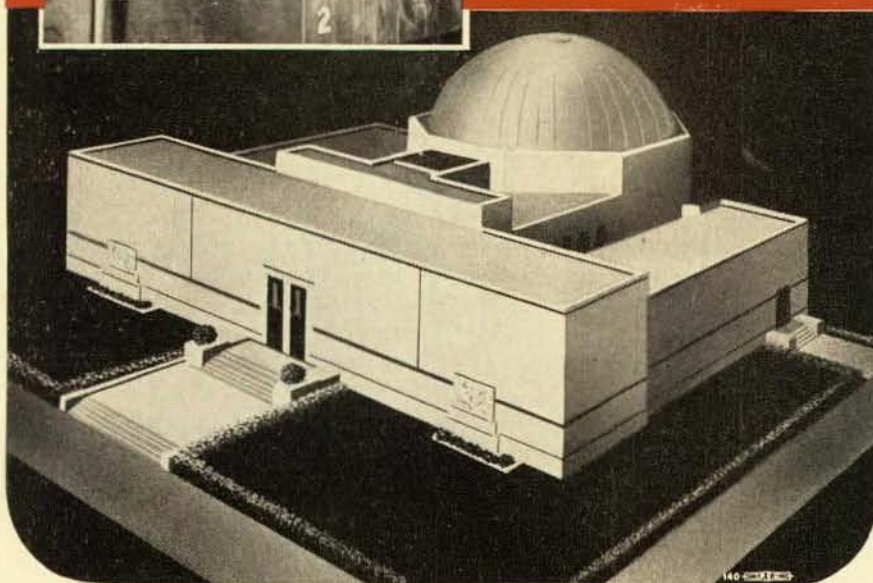
Above: L.U. 1305 officers. Front: J. A. Walenchok, R.S.; E. R. Hardesty, Treasurer; M. H. McDonnell, President; K. C. Allen, Vice President. Rear: E. A. Roush, J. S. Ballard, E. V. Clements, W. E. Weir, W. O. Korn.

Right: E. V. Clements, H. Snyder, E. L. Feist, 1305, working on diesel engine.



Left: R. W. Garrity and G. H. Slaney, Jr., L.U. 1305 are re-wiring switches in a diesel.

Below: Buhl Planetarium uses electricity to model motions of the universe for viewers.



I.B.E.W. lives up to its contracts and is a thoroughly reliable and reputable organization.

In the three years since I.B.E.W. was certified by NLRB as the bargaining agent, not only have relations with the company improved, but many improvements in wages and working conditions have been effected. Three general increases of eight, six and four percent have been obtained, as well as two extra holidays yearly, improvements in vacation and sick leave and pension benefits have been effected as well as an effective hospitalization plan. There have been improvements too numerous to mention, with regard to shift differentials, split shifts, call-out pay, travel time, etc. Duquesne Power and Light Company is erecting a new \$28,000,000 Power Station at Elrama which will create more work for our Joint Board Locals.

L.U. 1024, was chartered December 22, 1919; L.U. 1305 on January 2, 1942; and L.U. 1553, February 1, 1947. These are our three railroad locals in Pittsburgh. Since Pittsburgh is one of our country's most important rail centers, with 11,000 freight cars moving in and out of the city daily, it is obvious that there is much to keep our railroad Brothers busy on their electrical work there.

L.U. 1121 was chartered January 11, 1938 for the employes of the Enamels Metals Company, a firm which processes conduit and conduit fittings.

Manufacture Radios

L.U. 1207, Canonsburg had its charter installed June 14, 1948. Its members number some 1350 engaged in manufacture of radios and records for RCA. Last month we told you in detail of the work of L.U. 1207 members in the making of phonograph records. This month we picture for you here their important work of creating radios for the homes of America.

L.U. 1402 is made up of employes of the Steel City Electric Company, about 500 of them. Their local union was chartered June 1, 1944. This company is one of the largest manufacturers of outlet boxes in the world. It was

fascinating to watch these members skillfully operating the heavy machinery, much of it run by foot pedal, and turning out the outlet boxes "a mile a minute." We were proud of the sure steady hands of our Brothers and Sisters so expertly handling the whirring machines and turning out thousands of these vital electrical supply items daily.

L.U. 1481 is one of our younger locals, chartered April 1, 1949. It is a television service local composed of about 125 members who repair and service television sets all the way from Johnstown, Pennsylvania to Folansbee, West Virginia.

L.U. 1622 is the last of our Pittsburgh locals to be chartered. (November 2, 1949.) It is a small local of radio broadcast technicians operating at Station WPJA, Washington, Pennsylvania.

Great Resources, Great People

That, Brothers and Sisters, is a brief story of Pittsburgh. It is a great city. It is great for two reasons—one—the great natural resources centered there. Second, its people have made it great. New York has often been called the melting pot of the world. Pittsburgh also has a strong claim to that title, for in the last of the 19th century and the first part of this one, thousands upon thousands of Germans, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Italians, came to Pittsburgh and mixed together in her great mills and factories and found steady employment, homes and security in this great city. We are proud to salute Pittsburgh—"the Industrial Heart of America!"

Many people helped us to write this story. We are grateful to the officers of all our Pittsburgh locals for their cooperation and their help. We wish to express our special thanks to International Representative Andy Johnson, Kenneth Raynes and Harvey Cook of L.U. 142 and Assistant Business Manager of L.U. 5, Pat Hackett, for their particular interest and their help. Without the fine support of all these people, this story could never have been written.



Above: L.U. 1402 officers. Front: John D'Amico, Steward; Andy Weinheimer, Treasurer; G. Sieffert, President; E. Minnick, R.S. Rear: A. Potoski, Mary Wess, C. Crawford, Betty Pender, E. Keller, Stewards.



Left: Pearl Heilman of 1402, turns out romex boxes on this machine.



Above: W. West and J. Trpcic, 1402, set die on big switchbox body press.



Left: J. McKnight stamps knock-outs in boxes at Steel City Electric Co. Below: Martha Yuris and Betty Constantino assembling switch boxes.





Great Days in two Nations

FIRECRACKERS and noise, parades, picnics, bright-colored lights in the sky—to millions of Americans they can mean only one thing: the Fourth of July. Our only universal national holiday, the “Glorious Fourth” has a deep significance for every American—it’s the birthday of our nation, of our great United States and symbolic of the freedom for which its first citizens so courageously fought. It commemorates the signing of that great statement of our liberty, the very foundation of our freedom—the Declaration of Independence.

Too often nowadays, people overlook the real meaning of Independence Day and lose its true spirit in the din of the firecrackers and the hullabaloo of celebration. How many of us actually realize what those men who framed the document—those 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence—were bringing upon themselves when they let their names appear with such a statement? Certainly they realized the gravity of the situation, for Benjamin Franklin remarked at the time of its adoption, “Let us all hang together or as-

surely we will all hang separately.” If the cause of the Revolution had failed, these authors of our freedom would unquestionably have been termed instigators of a rebellion and hanged for treason. They knew that their position was not to be considered lightly, for much debate preceded the adoption of the Declaration.

Trend in 1775

Originally, the grievances which the colonists held against England were purely of an economic nature but gradually the issues became political and by the end of 1775 there was a definite trend toward separation of the colonies from the mother country. When the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia in 1776 the sentiment for independence had become surprisingly strong, and Richard Henry Lee, a delegate from Virginia, presented a resolution “that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.” The motion was seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts and a committee, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston was appointed to draw up a declaration, while the motion was debated. The actual adoption of the resolution came on July 2, 1776 but the

Declaration as written up by Jefferson was not signed by John Hancock, president of the Congress, until two days later and July 4 is the date which has come to be called Independence Day.

While these fathers of our freedom sat in assembly to consider adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the people of Philadelphia milled expectantly through the streets, awaiting word of their destiny. And when the hearty peals of the Liberty Bell rang forth, it seemed to sing those words engraved so prophetically ‘round its base: “Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.”

A week later, General Washington ordered the first military celebration in honor of the day and the day was observed by the army every year thereafter. The next year saw the first real commemoration of July 4th, outside the realm of the military, and appropriately enough, it took place in Philadelphia. Nobody knows who the person was who got plans for the celebration underway but the immense local popularity of the day soon spread throughout the infant states. The significance of that famous Fourth of July was apparent to everyone. John Adams, in a letter to his wife, wrote prophetically: “I am apt to believe that

it (the day) will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this country to the other, from this time forward for evermore."

And it is in just this way that the anniversary of our independence is celebrated today. A general air of patriotism pervades and elaborate parades and family picnics are still popular and the use of fireworks, which originally were furnished by the military, is by far the most prominent part of our holiday now.

Yes, the Fourth of July is certainly the noisiest of all our holidays, but it is also the most glorious and we can well be proud of what it signifies—the beginning of this great nation of ours, founded on the highest principles and ideals and nurtured by the faith and courage of its citizens. The Glorious Fourth is a real tribute to the authors of our liberty and to the democracy which they created.

Three days before we celebrate



our independence, our neighbors to the north observe a similar holiday. On July 1, Canadians celebrate Dominion Day—the birthday of Canada. It is a commemoration of that day in 1867, when by Act of Parliament, the Dominion of Canada was formed from several separate provinces into one unified nation. A self-governing democracy in the British Commonwealth of nations, Canada stands with the United States as a guardian of liberty in America.

Last month one of our Canadian

press secretaries wrote in his monthly letter to "Local Lines":

"Canada and the U.S.A. can never be anything but friends. An American tourist once asked the question 'How many men has Canada in her regular army?' The answer was '25,001.' 'Why the "one"?' asked the American and the Canadian replied: 'He's the guy that guards the 5,000 mile border between the U.S.A. and Canada!'"

The Brother spoke a great and wonderful truth. The peace and friendship which exists between our two nations is a glorious tribute to the belief that many men cherish throughout the world that nations can get along together and live in peace. Our Brotherhood which embraces both nations is just another symbol of mutual respect and trust and dependence one upon the other that is present in our relationship. Pray God this union will be preserved and strengthened between the United States and Canada so that together they will live, forever will they be, proud stalwarts of the democratic way of life, protectors of peace.



Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

The Glorious Fourth

Just 175 years ago, a certain document was drawn up and signed, a document which some 150,000,000 people, the citizens of our country, believe to be the most wonderful statement that has ever been written or ever will be written. Part of it reads thus:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The date on that document was July 4, 1776 and its title "The Declaration of Independence."

This declaration has meant many things to many men through the years which have passed since it was signed. It remains today the same sound guardian of the basic principles of freedom—guaranteeing individual liberty and our liberty as a nation. Today, because our Declaration of Independence is still revered and respected and its principles upheld, people all over this mighty nation live and laugh and love and worship God and raise their families according to their own convictions. They speak out for what they feel is right or wrong with no fear of prison or concentration camp to freeze the words of either truth or error on their lips.

The farmer standing in his Minnesota wheat field, holds a sheaf of golden grain in his hand. It is his, he grew it, he will sell it—it does not belong to the state.

The mother and father in New York or Arizona or Louisiana attend the graduation of their son from the school of *their* choice where he was schooled in the subjects of *his* choice. The state did not dictate how and when and where he would be educated and what he would learn.

In little country churches, in great Cathedrals, in prayer meeting halls, all over this vast nation, John and Mary and Sue and Harry and their children go to worship the God of their choice according to the dictates and yearnings of their own conscience.

In Kansas or Missouri or Delaware or Florida, men write articles and publish them, they make speeches for and against everything and everybody, their country and its lawful rulers included, and the only police force they encounter is that which protects them from those who would destroy their God-given right to their freedom of speech and of the press.

Yes Brothers, as this JOURNAL reaches you, you will be making plans for another "Glorious Fourth," as we have come to call our national holiday with little thought for how glorious it really is. But Brothers, and Sisters, as you go to the beach, as you picnic at the shore or in the mountains, as you cheer at the local ball game or shoot firecrackers in your back yard, take a moment to think of *that moment 175 years ago* when brave men who knew not but that they might be signing their own death warrant, went boldly ahead and signed the declaration that was to give the citizens of that day, and the citizens of our day nearly two centuries later, a full, free life with liberty and justice for all. Think on it, Brothers, and let us resolve to do our part as good citizens to keep that declaration ever alive and functioning. Let us resolve on this annual holiday to do the things that will keep our country and its Fourth of July glorious, namely to fight intolerance at home, to support the fight against foreign aggression abroad, to vote for the men and the issues we feel are right and thus "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" that our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution have ordained for us all.

It Takes Time

As we prepare to celebrate our national holiday and our 175th birthday as a nation, we pause to contemplate another organization founded on principles of freedom and democracy—this one only five years old. We refer to the United Nations. There are thousands here in our country who say the United Nations has failed, that it will never work, simply because it has been unable to bring about an international Utopia in five short years.

Let's look at the record. Let's look at our own record. From the time our Declaration of Independence was signed, until our Constitution was written, 11 years elapsed, years marked by much bickering and bitter discussion among the 13 several states. And then remember in 1861 we had a Civil War that ripped our nation asunder and even to this day nearly a century later, some of our states are still fighting with words, the battles of Fredericksburg and Bull Run and Antietam.

It took nearly 100 years from 1776 to the end of the Civil War to weld our states together as a na-

tion—yet we are proud of our union and the progress we have made—and we have a right to be.

But to get back to the United Nations, let's look at its record. In five short years, it has drawn up its Charter and functioned under that Charter to stop three wars involving the lives of half a billion people. It helped lift the Berlin Blockade and to feed six million children in war devastated nations of Europe. The U. N. has provided food, shelter and clothing for some million and a half displaced persons. It has helped to stop cholera rampant in Egypt and pestilence in other nations of the world. And more than that, it has developed a program to help the nations of the world to get back on their feet and once more become self sustaining. But what is more, it has held out a hope to a war-weary world that perhaps this was the answer to peace in our time—for all time.

Not a bad record for five short years! Do you know something? There were many people back in 1776 when our Declaration of Independence was signed and in 1787 when our Constitution was drawn up, and in 1861 when our Civil War was fought, who said this nation would not endure, would never amount to anything. Today, it is the strongest and most democratic nation on earth and is leading the way, through the United Nations, to that door which spells hope and freedom to the other nations of the earth.

The United Nations will work too, if we will help it to work. It takes understanding and faith and courage—and it takes time.

Memo to the Russian People

Free, liberty-loving Americans hate communism. They hate the Communist regime and its threat to the free peoples of the world. They don't hate the Russian people. Our soldiers remember the Russian soldiers they met in Germany when American boys and Russian boys were fighting a common enemy, side by side. They were "good Joes," to use the G.I.'s phrase. We know older Russian people who left their country long ago. We've met a few young ones who managed to crawl out from under the iron curtain. They are the same kind of people, with the same feelings and fears and aspirations as the man next door or the fellow who works at the next desk or work bench from yours. But they are people who have been oppressed, and beaten and defeated. They are fearful and afraid. But one day they will turn. One day, they, who deep in their hearts love freedom, who deep in their hearts acknowledge a God (for all the harshness of atheistic communism has been unable to obliterate religion entirely from the lives of the Russian people) will turn and will throw off the hold which has strangled their freedom of speech in their throats, and has destroyed all other freedom for so many years.

The Russian people are not morons. They are not stupid enough to believe that they have free elections when they are handed a single ballot and are ordered

to drop it in the ballot box. They are not ignorant enough to believe they are prosperous when they are hungry much of the time and when they have no shoes. They are not moronic enough to believe they are free and happy people when they have seen their relatives and friends hauled off to concentration camps, some never to return.

No people, even the most depressed and degraded, tolerate such conditions forever and one day the Russian people will turn, will overthrow their government and begin a new regime. It is then that we must be ready to offer a hand of friendship, let them know and feel that we are their friends and while we have hated the Communist regime with its godless ideology with all our strength, we have only pity for the poor Russian people caught in its crushing web. We are trying to let them know this by our "Voice of America" programs.

Now Is the Time

Now is the time, about July 4, 1951 that we start looking toward and working toward—another fourth—November 4, 1952—Election Day. We took a beating in 1950. We have been bemoaning the fact ever since. Now it is time to stop crying over spilt milk and do our level best to see that some changes are made in 1952.

Joseph Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education, recently called on all A.F.L. affiliates to start plans immediately to forget 1950 setbacks and start a full-scale counter-attack against "reactionaries" in 1952.

The thing to remember, Brothers, is that labor is in this political game to stay. Never again are we going to sink back and allow the rights and privileges we have garnered so slowly and so laboriously and at so great cost through the years, to be wrested from us—without a terrific fight, at least. Remember, we can't possibly win a fight unless we're in it. We're going to be in it! We have many friends in Congress who are willing and able to help us. We have to show them that we care enough about crucial issues and the outcome, to give them our support. We have enemies in Congress who are just waiting to see if we are going to give up before they crack down with legislation even more reactionary and harmful than Taft-Hartley.

The question comes, "Can we tip the scales to win a liberal majority in Congress in 1952?" We don't know yet, but we can surely try. Let's begin now Brothers, to get people registered, to talk up our candidates, to get people vote-conscious. We may be defeated in 1952, but let's let our enemies know they've had a fight, and that organized labor is going to be at the polls fighting at every election from now on. I say we may be defeated. But what is more important, if we all pull together, all work at this business of making democracy work, it will work and we *can* win!

District Six Holds

PROGRESS MEET

SINCE our last JOURNAL was mailed to you, several more important District Progress Meetings have been held in various parts of our nation. We are grateful to International Vice President M. J. Boyle for forwarding to us the following account of the very progressive progress meeting held by locals of the Sixth District and the pictures accompanying it. The fine account was compiled by Delegate Harry Leonard, business manager of Local Union 160, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The middle of May was highlighted by another one of those milestones in the history of the I.B.E.W. when the Sixth District Progress Conference was held in Chicago. The more than 300 representatives of the local unions throughout International Vice President Mike Boyle's district headquartered at the Bismarek Hotel and held their meetings on May 17, 18, and 19, in the Masonic Lodge Hall at 32 W. Randolph Street.

The first day, May 17th, was devoted to matters discussed by our International Secretary J. Scott Milne, who met with 148 financial secretaries and took up the many matters dealing with the financial secretaries' work involving office procedure, keeping of books, the I.B.E.W. Pension, and all the other multitudinous duties that are the concern of the International Secretary and the financial secretaries of every local union. At this meeting the International Secretary went over all the directives and instructions that had been issued

by the International since he assumed office. Many inquiries were made by the financial secretaries who showed a keen insight and interest in their duties and responsibilities to which International Secretary Milne gave very enlightening and informative answers.

The regular Progress Conference was called to order at 10 a.m. on May 18th, by International Vice President Mike J. Boyle. Four main issues were principal topics for discussion at this conference—Health and Welfare Programs, Labor Only Contracts and Small House Construction, Telephone Organizational problems, and Public Power.

Many reports were given on Health and Welfare Programs now in effect including reports by Brother Darling of Local 1031, Brother Viner of Local 309, Brother Riley of Local 58, Brother Newstrom of Local 292, Brother Creasey of Local 481, Brother M. J. Boyle of Local 134, as well as Tom Murray of Local 134 who also gave an inspiring address and explanation of the founding of the Health and Welfare Programs in Local 134 and of their operation. Local 134 now owns and operates its own insurance company at a great savings to the membership. There was no escaping the conclusion that Health and Welfare Programs are now an accepted part of contracts with employers throughout the entire Sixth District particularly as it applies both to wiremen and manufacturing locals.

International Vice President

Mike J. Boyle spoke on the necessity of organizing in the small house construction field as well as the necessity of policing and covering that work if we intend to remain preeminent in that field. An address entitled, "A False Premise," made by Brother Boyle at the District Four Meeting of the Contractors' Association in Chicago on Sept. 15, 1950 was read by the secretary. In this address he pointed out the policy of contractors dealing on contracts for "Labor Only," and that the continuance of such a program could only act to the detriment of both the contractors, the employees, and the public. A contractor cannot make a profit on labor unless he has an opportunity to secure as well the profit to which he is entitled on material involved. The contractor dealing on "Labor Only" contracts has a tendency to load the job with mechanics to the point where they are standing in each other's way. This is done in order that the contractor may make a profit on labor, but labor takes the blame because they are standing around on the job. "Labor Only" jobs aggravate the situation to the detriment of the owner, contractor, and mechanics. That type of contract tends to crucify the owner while at the same time it creates competition in labor.

Brother Boyle's address was followed by a talk "Labor Only Contracts" by J. W. Collins, representing the Electrical Contractors' Association at Chicago. He spoke on the economies of those contracts that are let for "Labor Only,"

and showed how such practices create competitive conditions that are disastrous both to employers and labor. He also advocated close cooperation between labor and the employer in order that they may better serve and keep abreast of the rapid expansion of the electrical industry.

Mr. Collins was followed by Mr. Carl J. Schoeninger, representing the Detroit Electrical Contractors' Association, who talked on "Another Look at Labor Only Contracts." He spoke on the danger of labor only contracts. He brought out additional points not covered by the previous speaker, particularly from the standpoint of responsibilities assumed by the contractor on this type of bidding, and how these responsibilities can ruin many contractors. He stated that the marginal "mark-up" is so low on this type of contract that many contractors use job loading tactics in order that they may continue to exist. This type of contract fosters foremanitis, inefficient work, and uneconomically handled jobs.

A number of International Representatives, organizers and officers of local unions, including Miss McIntyre, Mel Harris, Chuck Hughes, Frank Johnson, and William Bartelt, spoke on progress in the field of telephone organization and the necessity of organizing telephone workers into the I.B.E.W. if they are to receive fair representation so they will better their wages and working conditions. Mel Harris spoke on the activities of the I.B.E.W. in Michigan in appearing before the State Regulatory Bodies in assisting Independent Telephone Companies, with whom we have labor agreements, to secure a rate increase. Chuck Hughes stated that the CWA-CIO is attempting to play down their affiliation with the CIO, and trying to represent themselves as being CWA. He stated further that the CWA is trying to secure national bargaining in order that they may perpetuate themselves in power.

Harry E. Leonard, business manager and financial secretary of Local 160 and W. W. Teasdale, presi-

dent of Local 160 spoke on the problem of government-owned and government-sponsored power as exemplified in the Bureau of Reclamation, Consumers' Power Districts, and R. E. A. Associations. Brother Leonard spoke of their experience in bargaining with R.E.A.'s as well as defeat of a Consumers' Power District Bill in the last legislature in Minnesota. A similar bill in Nebraska put the private utility companies out of business, and changed the status of free employees under private utilities to that of serfdom under public ownership. Another threat to private utilities in Minnesota is the encroachment of millions of government-financed dollars to build government transmission and distribution facilities that would slowly strangle privately-owned utilities. Brother Teasdale, president of Local 160, reported on the trip of their local representatives to Washington, D. C., where they appeared before Senators and Congressmen against Bureau of Reclamation appropriations in Minnesota.



More than 300 delegates attended the Sixth District Progress Conference, held in Masonic Lodge Hall May 17 to 19.



Another view of delegates at the Chicago conference. At lower left President Tracy. Next to him is Secretary Milne.

Brother J. Scott Milne, International Secretary, addressed the gathering. He talked about several accounting systems that can do much to cut office costs in local union offices. He also stated that though the Sixth District was cut in half in 1947 it now stands in first place in total number of members. He also gave an explanation of the pension problem and stated that there will be 14,000 members on pension in 1961 and 40,000 in 1981.

Brother Milne spoke of the finances involved in holding our Miami Convention.

Brother Milne advised the delegates to use every means at their disposal to publicize events of their local unions and of labor in general.

International President Dan W. Tracy spoke on Saturday. He explained how the National Production Act, tied together with the Taft-Hartley Act, is being used by organized industry to strangle and

immobilize labor. He stated further that the military is stockpiling everything to the point where it is hampering purchasing power which is the safety factor in the economies of this country. The threat of war is serious. We should not stand idly by and let employers use this threat as an excuse to break labor. He stated that jurisdictional disputes are the curse of the labor movement. He warned the delegates to watch their jurisdiction and not let representatives of other Internationals take any of our work. He stated the I.B.E.W. has complied fully with the Miami resolution in regard to the organization of the telephone industry.

Brother Tracy spoke long and eloquently on the threat of government ownership and what such government-sponsored and financed power bureaucracies have done to our International in various regions. He stated that the Bill to establish R.E.A.'s was drawn in

the office of the I.B.E.W. before its presentation to Congress. The Bureau of Reclamation, R.E.A.'s, and the Army Engineers have now grown to the point where they have set up an anti-labor policy that will break down conditions and wages it has taken us 60 years to build. The powers-that-be in Washington have not changed their aims, they want socialism. We are not fighting the battle of the private power companies. We are, and will have to fight desperately, against government monopoly of power in order to maintain and protect our own wages and conditions.

The delegates in attendance were unanimous in their feeling that this was one of the best progress meetings ever held in the Sixth District. They received new knowledge and new inspiration from the addresses of the International President, International Vice President, and the International Secretary. They felt the conference achieved a great deal.

Samnangjin, Korea
(35 miles north of Pusan)
May 8, 1951.

It is gratifying to me to know that I am a member of a union—a real union in every sense of the word. I say this at a time when many Americans denounce unions and consider them to be detrimental to the country's own good. Repeatedly, one hears the same old argument that unions are the "em-

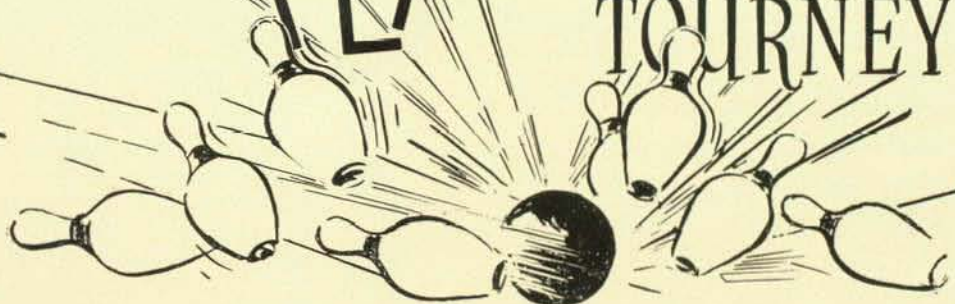
Samuel Gompers, the father of American organized labor, must have believed in the old adage, "United we stand and divided we fall," for he applied it to a dream



We enjoy good working conditions at a reasonable scale of wages,
(Continued on page 94)



PINS FLY AT ANNUAL TOURNAMENT



ONCE more the I.B.E.W. has held another, shall we say, "striking" Bowling Tournament—at least we hear there were plenty of strikes and spares. This year the Annual Bowling Tourney, our seventh, was held in Miami, Florida, with members of Local 349 playing hosts. W. Boden, tournament secretary, has sent us the following report which gives the final results and the crowning of a new team champion, of which we know all who participated and many other bowling fans among our readers have been anxiously awaiting news.

We of Local 349's Bowling League wish at this time to sincerely thank all members who served on committees, so ably headed by Fay Morgan, the general chairman of the Tournament. We also wish to thank our Business Manager, Bill Johnson, and the

members of the Executive Board who showed us the way to manage this tournament and still stay in the black end of the ledger.

Next year at Louisville we expect our new and first president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Bowling Tournament, C. W. Ehler of Detroit Local No. 58, to really show us a fine tournament. Brother Ehler is one of the originators of this tournament and a very capable man to conduct its affairs.

Louisville Next Host

We sincerely believe our friend and Business Manager, H. Hudson of Louisville, will prove to be as fine a host as our own B.A.'s here in Miami proved to be.

The Meanys from Chicago proved that the low average bowler has as good a chance as anyone, barely being nosed out by real hot

shots, the Electronics No. 1 of Detroit.

The real highlight of the tournament, was at the opening ceremonies when our District Vice President, G. X. Barker, threw out the first ball for a perfect strike.

Later we were informed our Brother Barker holds a very respectable average of close to 190. Brother Barker informs us that he was advised by his Doctor to bowl because of stomach trouble. Brother Barker is now a perfect picture of good health.

The alley owners informed our committee that the group participating in this tournament was composed of the best sports and real gentlemen of any tournament that has ever been held in Miami. Will leave you Brothers with this final good word, once again, thank *you all*. Report of prizes and scores follows.

TEAM PRIZES

High Game Scores

Team	City	Score	Captain
1. Team No. 1	Louisville	1056	M. Hofstatter
2. AL Post No. 377	St. Louis	1039	A. Beyer
3. Team No. 2	Local 134 Chicago	1048	D. Williams
4. Meanys	Local 134 Chicago	1098	T. McQuire

First High Game

Team	Local	City	Score	Captain
Meanys	134	Chicago	1098	T. McQuire

Second High Game

Team	Local	City	Score	Captain
Team No. 1	369	Louisville	1056	M. Hofstatter

Score	Team	City	Captain
1. 3117	Electronics	Detroit	M. Birnie
2. 3083	Meanys	Chicago	T. McQuire
3. 3033	Team No. 1	Louisville	M. Hofstatter
4. 3021	Team No. 2	Dayton	P. Forschner
5. 3010	Industrial Electric	Syracuse	E. Murphy
6. 2992	Team No. 4	New York	W. Beck
7. 2990	Team No. 4	Cleveland	B. Camin
8. 2976	Team No. 1	Dayton	C. Blatz
9. 2975	Team No. 6	Cleveland	B. Camin
10. 2961	Claude-Neon	Miami	W. Lifland
11. 2943	A.L. Post 377	St. Louis	A. Beyer
12. 2941	Team No. 2	Chicago	H. Bentsen
13. 2935	Boys Electric	Miami	J. Edwards
14. 2930	Team No. 7	Cleveland	B. Camin
15. 2923	Team No. 3	New York	W. Beck
16. 2912	Team No. 2	Cleveland	B. Camin
17. 2908	Mead Elec.	Gary	D. Bittner
18. 2881	Team No. 2	Cleveland L. U. 1377	T. Kordic
19. 2857	Team No. 1	Cleveland	B. Camin
20. 2855	Team No. 1	Milwaukee	G. Albrecht

SQ Prize — Doubles — Playdium			
Score	City	Team	
1. 480	Louisville	R. Harder	J. Parfitt
2. 459	Milwaukee	G. Neimon	E. Christnacht
3. 468	Syracuse	F. Kite	A. Harris
4. 492	St. Louis	M. Keller	N. Bennett
5. 465	Cleveland	W. Sinclair	W. Hawk

SQ Prize — Doubles — Lounge			
Score	City	Team	
1. 443	New York	W. Rothenberger	F. Hill
2. 459	St. Louis	H. Snelling	J. Wingren
3. 428	Miami	R. Joiner	J. Reavis
4. 506	Chicago	J. Enright	T. Perna

First High Game

Score	City	Team	
506	Chicago	J. Enright	T. Perna

Second High Game

Score	City	Team	
492	St. Louis	M. Keller	N. Bennett

Third High Game

Score	City	Team	
480	Louisville	R. Harder	J. Parfitt

SQ Prizes — Singles — Playdium			
SQ	Score	City	Name
1.	257	Detroit	J. Bunetta
2.	256	New York	A. Guidotti
3.	270	New York	R. Anderson
4.	278	Cleveland	A. Panek
5.	242	Cleveland	N. Fuerst

SQ Prizes — Singles — Lounge			
SQ	Score	City	Name
1.	265	Kansas City	E. Winnie
2.	240	St. Louis	H. Snelling
3.	241	Gary	W. Mecklenburg
4.	284	Chicago	S. Malley

First High Game

Score	City	Name
284	Chicago	J. Malley

Second High Game

Score	City	Name
278	Cleveland	A. Panek

Third High Game

Score	City	Name
270	New York	R. Anderson

Doubles Prizes

Score	City	Team	
1. 1302	St. Louis	F. Reifsteck	H. Kuehner
2. 1300	Chicago	J. Enright	T. Perna
3. 1294	St. Louis	M. Keller	N. Bennett
4. 1273	Syracuse	F. Kite	H. Harris
5. 1269	Louisville	R. Harder	J. Parfitt
6. 1268	New York	W. Siebert	A. Pellegrini
7. 1252	Milwaukee	G. Neimon	E. Christnacht
8. 1251	New York	F. Hill	W. Rothenberger
9. 1249	Gary	D. Bittner	M. Sweney
10. 1247	Cleveland	W. Sinclair	W. Hawk
11. 1240	Detroit	B. Sharick	E. Cotter
12. 1235	Detroit	Jameson	Birnie
13. 1233	St. Louis	H. Snelling	J. Wingren
14. 1231	Milwaukee	H. Ranscht	H. Eurich
15. 1228	Dayton	E. Walters	H. Blatz
16. 1228	St. Louis	C. Virga	A. Siepman
17. 1226	Detroit	A. Lockman	B. Hammond

Score	City	Team	
18. 1221	Detroit	R. Kobel	F. Radloff
19. 1221	Cleveland	N. Fuerst	R. Koran
20. 1218	St. Louis	H. Langing	H. Berg
21. 1217	Louisville	W. Lewis, Sr.	B. Brenzel
22. 1212	Cincinnati	F. Welage	H. Borgemenke
23. 1207	Detroit	R. Drake	T. Radloff
24. 1202	Dayton	C. Thobe	R. Lewis
25. 1199	New York	H. Teese	W. Reynolds
26. 1199	Louisville	F. Mueller	J. Brown
27. 1193	Cleveland	D. Menich	J. Leskovec
28. 1193	Kansas City	B. Winnie	E. Winnie
29. 1190	Miami	C. Page	J. Skillman
30. 1186	Chicago	T. McGuire	A. Nolan
31. 1183	Cincinnati	E. Huber	B. Macke
32. 1178	Miami	R. Joiner	J. Reavis
33. 1176	Louisville	B. Tyrell	R. Henderson
34. 1175	Cleveland	C. Dzomba	E. Mathews
35. 1175	Cleveland	A. Panek	C. Konrad
36. 1175	Cleveland	F. Batke	R. Batke
37. 1174	New York	P. Zavattaro	R. Gute
38. 1173	Miami	W. Boden	J. Hanson
39. 1172	Chicago	P. Gordon	D. Williams
40. 1172	Cleveland	L. Radka	E. Ineman

Singles Prizes		
Score	City	Name
1. 749	Chicago	J. Malley
2. 702	New York	R. Anderson
3. 676	St. Louis	N. Bennett
4. 671	Louisville	R. Davis
5. 670	Miami	P. Bartnett
6. 670	St. Louis	H. Kuehner
7. 668	Syracuse	D. Edinger
8. 666	Louisville	R. Henderson
9. 664	Gary	C. Yeager
10. 664	New York	P. Zavattaro
11. 663	Cleveland	N. Fuerst
12. 661	Detroit	J. Bunetta
13. 660	Detroit	B. Sharick
14. 658	Kansas City	L. Gross, Jr.
15. 657	Cleveland	J. Keyes
16. 655	Chicago	J. O'Connell
17. 653	Detroit	C. Milligan
18. 653	Kansas City	H. Brunke, Jr.
19. 652	Detroit	M. Birnie
20. 652	Detroit	E. Cotter
21. 652	Cleveland	A. Panek
22. 650	New York	M. DiLorenzo
23. 649	St. Louis	J. Wingren
24. 649	Cleveland	C. Dzomba
25. 647	Gary	D. Bittner
26. 647	Louisville	B. Tyrell
27. 645	Milwaukee	H. Ranscht
28. 644	Cleveland	L. Radka
29. 644	St. Louis	H. Snelling
30. 642	Miami	J. Feldman
31. 641	Milwaukee	G. Albrecht
32. 638	Dayton	E. Walters
33. 634	Kansas City	C. Tarlton, Jr.
34. 634	Cleveland	W. Oster
35. 633	Cincinnati	F. Welage

All Events Prizes

Score	City	Name
1. 1932	New York	P. Zavattaro
2. 1930	Detroit	M. Birnie
3. 1899	Detroit	B. Sharick
4. 1899	Gary	D. Bittner
5. 1898	St. Louis	H. Kuehner
6. 1892	Chicago	J. Malley
7. 1888	Detroit	Jameson
8. 1877	Syracuse	A. Harris
9. 1876	New York	R. Anderson
10. 1870	Gary	C. Nischan



The Ayes Have it

ON THE

REFERENDUM

FELLOW members of our Brotherhood, on June 1, 1951, your International Officers were gratified to learn that the ayes on our referendum had passed the halfway mark—the simple majority needed to carry the referendum favorably — and making the increase of \$1.00 monthly in dues of our “A” members, an integral part of our Constitution.

On the date when your JOURNAL went to press and with still a number of days to go before the June 22 deadline on the referendum, more than 30,000 favorable votes over and above the simple majority needed had been received, and it was gratifying to note that less than 3 percent of the membership polled had voted against the referendum.

The news that the referendum has carried will be most welcome to many of our anxious pensioners who write us every day to inquire how the referendum is going. Many of them send us letters saying what a Godsend their Brotherhood pension is to them and how difficult it would be to exist without it. It has been touching to note how many have offered to pay a dollar monthly from

their own meager funds to help the cause along.

Due to the foresight of our members in voting in favor of the referendum, this will not be necessary. Neither will it be necessary for us to ever have to tell these long-time Brothers, who sacrificed to bring to us all, the hours and wages and good working conditions we enjoy today, that we can no longer pay them their pension. And by the same token, we are insuring our own pension when that time comes when we are no longer able to work, or we want to spend our older days in relaxation.

Will Keep Faith

By voting to increase the amount going into our Pension Fund now, our Pension Plan has literally been saved from bankruptcy. It means that with the help of our employers, we will be able to keep faith with every member of our Brotherhood and that our Pension Plan which is one of the best features to come out of our banding together as a union, will become stabilized, and your International Officers further believe that we can strengthen it as years go on.

We have said that we are happy because of the outcome of the referendum vote. However, we want to make very plain that our local unions and all the members in them, have not only the right but the obligation to vote for the course which they believe to be the right one. If this principle did not prevail, our Brotherhood as a democratic organization, would cease to exist. We are glad that those of our members who disagreed with the proposal freely cast their “no” votes. However, now that the majority decision is made, we know that all our members will give their usual staunch support and will assist their International Office to collect the additional dues promptly. August 1 is the date when the dues increase becomes effective and all those whose dues were paid in advance of that date will have to pay the additional dollar.

Your International Officers sincerely feel that the course taken is the right one. We are happy over the outcome of the referendum and feel that one more forward step has been taken to strengthen our great Brotherhood and encourage its growth and its progress.

1876



1951

TELEPHONE WORKERS *Serve the Nation*

"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!" That urgent message, readers of our JOURNAL, was the first complete sentence ever transmitted over copper wire by electricity—and it was to set in motion a device which literally electrified communication. It was to lay the groundwork for a giant network of wires stretching to every corner of the earth where civilized man exists. Today, almost matching the speed of light, a spoken word can travel from New York to San Francisco in one-twelfth of a second and Honolulu or Nome, Oslo or Rome or even Punjab or Borneo are only a few minutes away.

This year, 1951, marks the 75th birthday of the telephone, conceded without argument, to be one of the most important inventions ever to be patented.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has thousands of workers in the telephone field in every phase of the industry, from the factories where the wire and cable and every type of telephone equipment is manufactured, through every branch of inside construction, installation, operation and repair work associated with the vast modern telephone empire. More about these workers later, but first we want to bring you the story of that dramatic moment when the telephone was born.

Two men were working by gas-light in separate attic rooms of a

Boston boarding house. One was Alexander Graham Bell, a young teacher of deaf students. The other was Thomas Watson, his assistant. They had been working for a long time on a device which they hoped would send human speech by electrical current over a copper wire. Part of the device was a small container full of strong acid. In filling this cup Bell spilled some of the acid all over his trousers

and cried out for his assistant who was in the next room working at the first crude telephone receiver.

The ruined trousers were forgotten when Watson came bursting into the room. "Mr. Bell, I heard every word you said distinctly over the wire!"

That brief conversation took place March 10, 1876 over the only telephone line in the world. Today in our country alone, more than 43,000,000 telephones carry approximately 170,000,000 two-way conversations a day and calls are not only made from homes and offices, but from automobiles, railroad cars, locomotives, ships at sea and in the air. The service that has developed since that brief message was sent, back in 1876, has created a whole new pattern of living in the United States and to great extent in the world at large. For countless millions of people telephone service has become indispensable to their daily living and they would find it far preferable to give up modern heating or plumbing or any other convenience, rather than this faithful servant of communication.

The United States leads the world in number of telephones with the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Japan, Sweden, Russia, Italy and Australia following in that order. In our country there are approximately 30 telephones per 100 of our population.

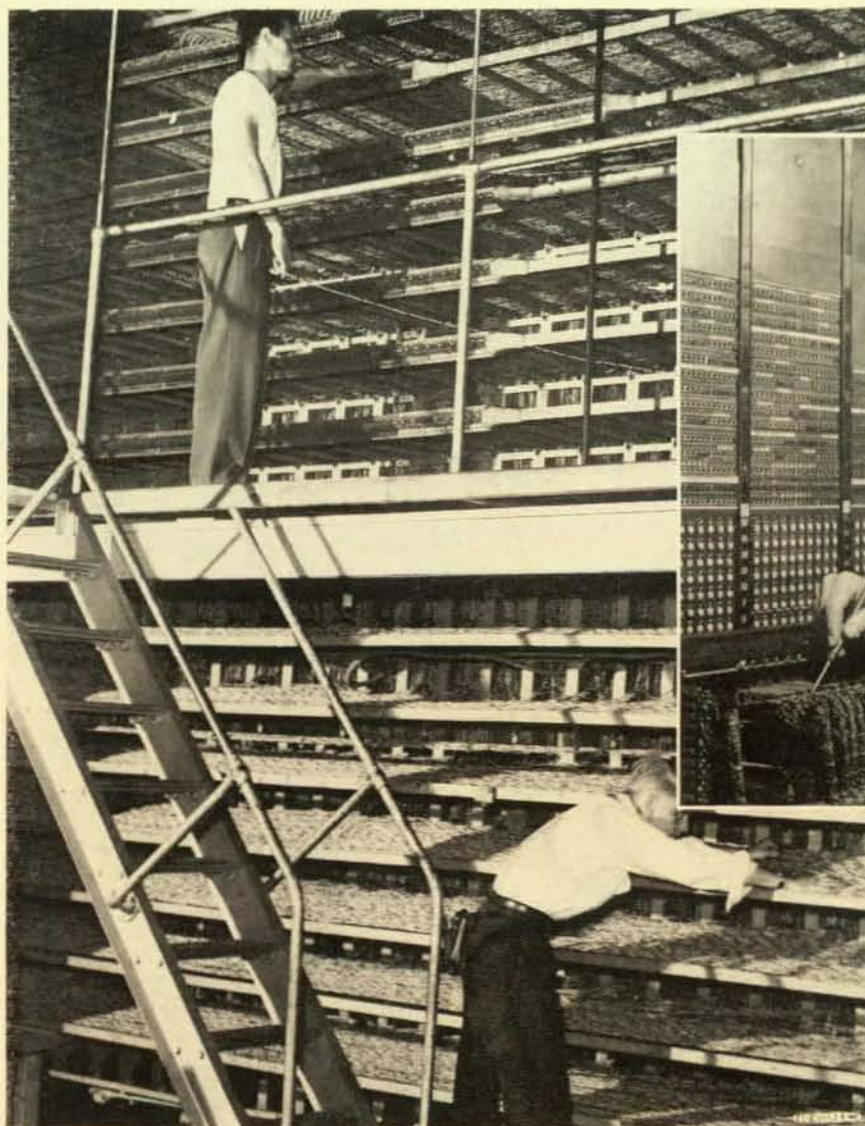
The tremendous growth which



ABOVE—The "box telephone," first commercial telephone. Box had a big horseshoe magnet.

BELOW—The latest type of handset telephone is a streamlined and beautiful instrument.





BELOW—Henry G. Loichinger, member of Local 381, Chicago, checks switchboard trouble in Chicago office.



Fred E. Deckrow, on platform, and Arthur Jacobsen, members of Local 381, running jumper wires connecting central office equipment to cable leading to the customer lines.

the telephone has achieved since that excited conversation between Mr. Bell and Mr. Watson, three-quarters of a century ago, was not achieved "in a day" nor without tremendous effort and research.

After his initial success Bell continued to work constantly on voice transmission and a few months later set up the first long distance telephone line. This line was a telegraph circuit from Brantford, Ontario where Bell's parents lived, to Paris, Ontario, eight miles away. Speech was transmitted in only one direction. The first two-way conversation took place on October 9, 1876 over a pair of telegraph lines from Boston to Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.

From the very beginning Bell envisioned service on a nationwide scale, but at the outset all they had were a few telephones that were being used here and there for what the founders called "speaking tube" use. By means of lectures and demonstrations however, Bell popularized his idea sufficiently so that by May, 1877 he could rent pairs of telephones to individuals and by the end of June, 117 pairs of telephones had been installed. All were connected by a single iron wire with grounded circuits. In those early days conversation was doubtful to say the least, but the pioneers persevered, and by July 1877, the first telephone company was formed to

lease the telephones through local agents in many parts of the country.

By the following November, 3,000 telephones were in service and the need for some method of interconnecting these instruments was apparent. The switchboard was invented in 1877. The first one was set up in Boston and it had only six lines, but that marked the beginning of a great interconnecting system, for with those six lines the operator could connect any phone with any of the other five phones connected to the board.

As soon as the switchboard was invented, commercial exchanges began to spring up. The first one was opened in New Haven, Connecticut in 1878. Its first switchboard was made partly out of steel corset stays and interconnected eight lines and 21 subscribers. As the number of subscribers in the various cities began to grow tremendously, some means of interconnecting switchboards had to be found. A young Chicago genius named Charles Ezra Scribner solved the main switchboard difficulty. It was he who designed plug and socket mechanisms and adapted them to the multiple wire-



LEFT—Members of Local 121 work on installation of new PBX equipment for a large hotel in Chicago.



ing invented by Leroy B. Firman, another Chicago man. Within a few years, these made it possible for an operator to handle incoming calls on any convenient number of lines, and to make connections to any of several thousand lines without having to reach out farther than her arm's length.

The next tremendously important improvement was made in the transmitter by Emile Berliner, Thomas Edison and others and in the new device, granules of carbon replaced the acid. This type is still used today.

With the improved transmitter plus a process for hard drawn copper wire, which was a good conductor, yet strong enough to string on pole lines (a man named Thomas Doolittle perfected this), long distance calls became not only possible but practical, and by 1892, telephone lines stretched from New York to Chicago. This was just about the longest telephone line possible until the invention of the electronic "audion" tube by Lee DeForrest in 1912. The first cross-country call came early in 1915 when Alexander Bell, speaking in New York over a replica of the first telephone, called Thomas



Straight out of science fiction comes this view through a bay of dial telephone equipment which is quietly speeding several hundred telephone calls every minute of day.



Watson in San Francisco, using the same urgent words he had uttered 39 years before.

In 1921, the United States and Cuba were connected by underwater telephone cable and in 1927 regular overseas telephone service opened between the United States and England. By 1935 telephone conversations could be held around the world.

Steady improvements were made in telephone equipment, too. Lift-the-receiver telephones replaced the crank-the-handle types, then came dial and a long line of constantly improving hand-set instruments.

Together with better types of telephones came underground cables, radiotelephone equipment for spanning the oceans, "carrier" apparatus to make telephone lines carry several conversations simultaneously, ship-to-shore service, teletypewriters and telephoto senders which make possible the modern newspaper, radio networks, mobile service to moving vehicles

and coaxial cable and radio-relay for transmitting television programs and hundreds of telephone conversations.

The company which plays the dominant role in the telephone industry on the American scene is the Bell System, which consists of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a group of 22 operating telephone companies, subsidiaries of the A. T. and T., the Western Electric Company, the manufacturing and supply organization owned by A. T. and T., and Bell Telephone Laboratories, which conducts research in the communications field.

Approximately four-fifths of the nation's telephones are served by the Bell System—the balance being owned and operated by a large number of independent telephone companies which connect with the Bell System.

So much for the history and development of the telephone and its tremendous growth—we hope it has been of interest to our readers.

The story of the telephone is interesting to us from two points of view—one the fact that all of us use it every day, that it is of vast service to us and the 150,000,000



LEFT—Patrick Rocks, member of Local 315, on cable lashing machine.

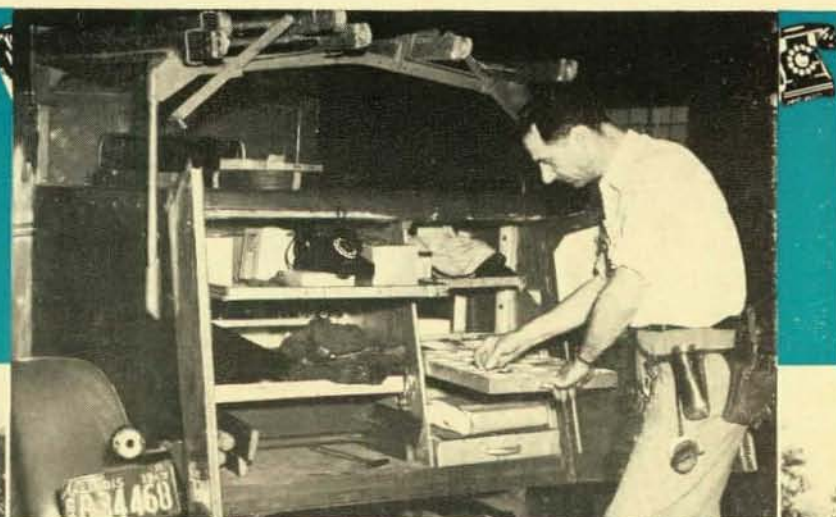
BELOW—Modern telephone pole-setting equipment used in Appalachians.





RIGHT—Joseph F. Marcan, repairman and member of Local 371, checks his equipment before leaving the shop.

BELOW—Caterpillar tractors and hydraulically operated cable plows now place underground cable and backfill trenches as they go across country.



citizens who make up our nation and two—we have thousands of workers, men and women who are members of our Brotherhood working in this field.

When an earthquake hits our West Coast or a flood strikes Mississippi, war breaks out in Europe or a king dies, the news is transmitted by phone or radio all over the world in a matter of minutes. But to do this job, an army of workers is needed—those who have manufactured the equipment—the wherewithall by which the message is transmitted, the linemen who have strung the lines, the workers who have run the wires into all the buildings, those who have set up the intricate outside and inside communication systems. There are those who laid the coaxial cable

which carries hundreds of messages simultaneously, and the workers who install the switchboards and other communication equipment and keep it in repair. We find telephone linemen, cable splicers, station installers, plant engineers, draftsmen, test men, trouble men and others all engaged in the work that enables John Smith in Kansas City to place a call to San Antonio, Texas, to wish his mother a happy birthday, or enables President Truman in Washington to contact a general on leave in Portland, Oregon on some matter vital to the Korean war. And when we speak of our telephone workers, we think first of the operators—the “hello” girls who have been an integral part of our organization since 1912. Why

even as far back as 1897 when our annual convention was held in Detroit, the official convention photo shows a beautiful telephone operator in the front row.

Yes, it is the workers in the field who have made the American telephone system the great service organization it is today, and we of the Brotherhood are proud of them and the work they are doing—so valuable to our country and its citizens both in time of peace and time of war.

This year, which marks the 75th anniversary of the telephone is an auspicious one for us also, for it marks a year of strong organizing effort in the telephone field on our part. By mandate of our Convention, the International Officers were instructed to do all in their

power to bring telephone workers into the I.B.E.W. We need all the members we can get in the telephone industry in order to strengthen our position and enable us to obtain even more and more concessions in wages and working conditions for our members. It is plainly a two-way street, however, and every day we are improving the lot of the new telephone workers joining our ranks.

We have something to offer them—the stability and experience and resources of 60 years in the electrical field, and many desiring the security and advantages which a stable union can offer are coming to us. Workers have become tired of the confusion, unfulfilled promises, the constant violent battles with the company ac-

companied by unpopular newspaper publicity, that have been rampant in the activities of the Communication Workers of America—C.I.O. About a year ago, the C.W.A.—C.I.O. carried on a terrific sham battle with the Bell Telephone Company. For several weeks it appeared as if the C.W.A.—C.I.O. was going to take the Company apart and make it over. They made headlines with statements like this:

“We are ready to take on the A. T. and T. . . . This will be no ladies’ and gentlemen’s affair . . . This will be a vicious and destructive strike.”

And what happened? Nothing! C.W.A.—C.I.O. President Joseph Beirne later admitted to his Convention that it was a bluff. Here

are his own words from pages 27 and 28 of the C.W.A.—C.I.O. 1950 Convention Proceedings:

“And we are not prepared now any more than we were three months ago or six months ago . . . and it’s a darned good thing we had an Executive Board who could bluff . . .”

And after all the loud threats, C.W.A.—C.I.O. received *no general wage increase* at that time. All they obtained was a reduction—in some classifications—in the progression time from 8 to 6½ years. And they agreed to *lengthen* the progression time of others from 5 to 6½ years. As one delegate to the C.W.A. Convention put it (Delegate Frenzel, pages 134–137 of June 1950 Convention Proceedings) “The question I would like to direct . . . is why did the International . . . approve a contract for the Northwestern Division that permitted a wage cut of \$6 to

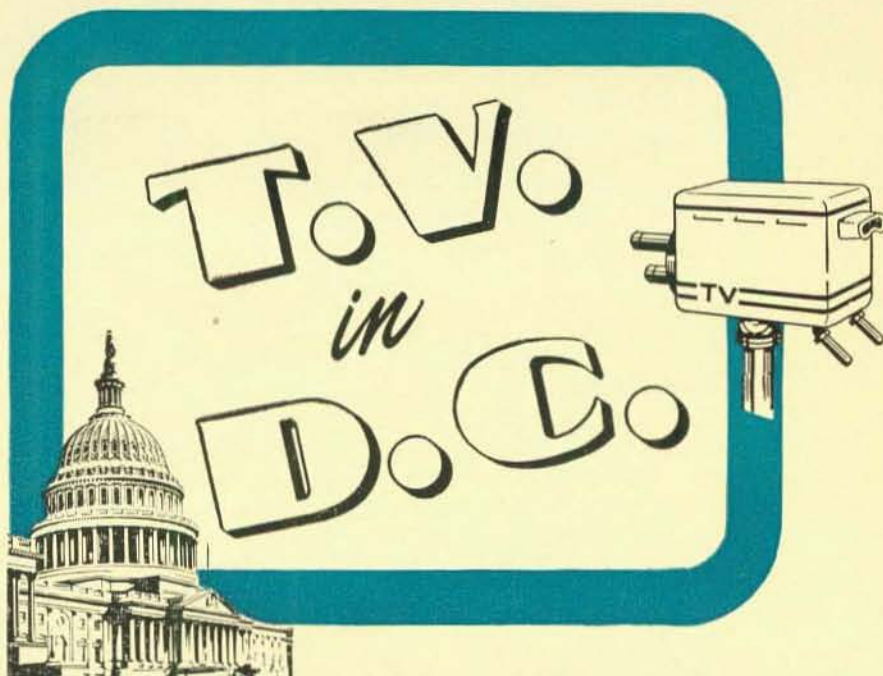
(Continued on page 94)

LEFT—Local Union 78 members at work on Normal, Ill., switchboard. Dial toll equipment is manufactured by members of Local 713, Chicago.

BELOW—Members of Local 371 and 381, Chicago, at work in assignment section in the Illinois Bell office.



JUST a few short weeks ago a corps of television engineers at Station WTOP-TV, Washington, D. C., about 25 of them, rejected NABET in an NLRB election and joined up with L.U. 1215 of the I.B.E.W. We visited their station at 40th and Brandywine here in the District recently to get some pictures of our latest Brothers in the TV field at their work. Life for the TV engineer in Washington can be pretty hectic and exciting at times what with televised Congressional hearings, the notables who come and go, and keeping up with the Trumans, Achesons, MacArthurs and others whose every move is exciting "copy" for television audiences. There is little in the life of the TV man in Washington that is routine, but when things quiet down he's performing the duties pictured here on these pages. Televising the "Big Fight" between six-year old potential champs here shown, was a thrilling event for the kids who participate in the Boys' Club bouts sponsored by the policemen of our metropolitan force. In between televising them, L. U. 1215 boys of WTOP feed the would-be fighters candy and cokes or apply bandaids.



Right: The program of Jim Simpson, sports reporter, goes out, assisted by Carolyn Moritan and Earl Morgan of WTOP-TV, Washington.



Left: The control panel at WTOP-TV. From rear to front are Gene Beal, Director Buddy Pappas, C. McKinley, B. Zarin and J. Shipley.





Above: The latest equipment is in use at the station in the capital. In projection booth are Tony Zukas, George Catron.



Below: Cameramen Earl Morgan and Stephen Subin shown working a studio show. Man at far right is Paul Borlick, tending audio boom, not seen in photo.



Brother Al Hardy is a long-time member of L.U. 1215, and he did the following little writeup on the local for us. Thanks Brother Hardy. We hope you'll send us items regularly and members of other radio locals will follow suit since we're anxious to report as much news as possible to our members from that radio and TV field so important and so much in the limelight today.

"Local Union 1215 was chartered December 2, 1940 and of the 10 charter members there are nine who are still active in the I.B.E.W. and eight still working in 1215's jurisdiction. Originally formed by ABT members employed by CBS, the membership is now in the neighborhood of 96 and includes eight stations and one recording company.

"When the Taft-Hartley Act became law (oh, day of woe) 1215 was involved in negotiations and certification at WARL, Arlington, Va. The issue of whether the officers of the A. F. of L. had to sign non-Communist affidavits before an A. F. of L.-affiliated local union could do business with the NLRB

thus brought some measure of publicity to the local at that time, since the decision set the precedent for all local unions.

"While we can't claim Washington as the origin of tape recorders, certainly it must be one of the most lucrative markets for the manufacturers of recording tape. Congressional hearings are no longer confined to Capitol Hill—they are recorded hour by hour, day by day and are heard and ring in the ears of Washington listeners as well as being distributed to a national audience. Where once the trademark of the radioman was a pair of headphones or a pocketful of tools, the more common sight these days is a splicer, a pair of scissors or a roll of splicing tape.

"What with price control inconsistencies, the political rat-races, hearings, charges, counter-charges, old soldiers fading and all the rest of it, we have the feeling that the rest of the country couldn't do without Washington and Washington radio—although we've heard numerous people say they'd like to try doing without BOTH."



Above: Master control panel of WTOP-TV with Norman Bailey and George Dewees in attendance. At telephone is Lawrence Wilkinson engineer in charge.

Right: Louis Allen, rear, gives weather reports a dash of humor with "Woodle" as Louis Shubin operates camera in foreground.

Below: Earl Osborne and Tom Fanning kept busy covering the "big scrap" as two Police Boys' Club contestants have a hassle.



With the Ladies



What Women Don't Like About Men

GENTLE readers, last month we made you a promise, that in this July JOURNAL, we'd give the men their just deserts, and tell the world just what it is that women don't like about them.

Well ladies, we have working here at the International Office, about 150 women. In a most informal five-minute poll conducted in the "Ladies Rooms" of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Floors, I got enough comments to write a dozen pages. The girls really blew off steam and offered so many suggestions that the main problem has been to select the salient comments to talk about. Of course, the very first comment received was "Men! Why there's nothing the matter with men except there's not enough of them!"

But after that we got down to business and got some real criticisms. Before I set them forth though, girls, let's get one thing straight. It's worthless to just make criticisms. So here, after the criticism has been stated, we're going to give a suggested remedy in case the situation fits your husband or brother or father or other male members of your household. We certainly don't guarantee that it will work, but any remedy's better than none!

They Like Them Smooth!

The first and foremost comments were on shaves and haircuts. At least six women said their pet peeve about men was that many of them don't shave daily. (The married women said their husbands shaved daily before they were married—but now—"once every three days.") Well girls, the best way to get around that one, I think, is by using the good old tool, flattery. Tell him often how hand-

some he looks when he shaves and then hope for the best.

A number of comments were vehement ones condemning men who don't get haircuts frequently enough. Objections were also made to "crew" or "straw" cuts and "duck" cuts, which I understand, consists of hair cut short on the sides but allowed to grow down in the back and sort of curl up. Again girls, the best way of getting friend husband to look like a tonsorial dream is to tell him he looks like Tyrone Power—when he has his hair cut the way you like it.

Along the grooming line—dirty



fingernails came in for their share of "boos." Girls, the best way to tackle this one (and you're not going to like it!) is offer to give the offender a manicure. *There's* not a man living that doesn't like attention. This will please him mightily and you'll get the clean fingernails you crave.

"Nobody Loves A Fat Man"

A number said that men are most critical of overweight women but usually refuse to diet themselves even though "fat men look worse than fat women." Well gals, all we can say on this score is, if the men in your family need to reduce, help them. Serve plenty of salads and vegetables and go easy on the gravies and deserts.

Clothes came in for their proper share of criticism.

One girl said she hated to see a man with a hairy chest wearing his shirt open. Well ladies, if that particular problem exists in your household, try buying a few comfortable sports shirts with necks that fasten at the top and be sure they're not tight or binding—and then tell your

man he looks like Clark Gable in them when he wears them *your way*.

Another girl said she hated the new bright "fluorescent" ties and socks, particularly on older men.

Another said the thing she simply loathed seeing on a man was a Navy blue suit with a brown tie.

About this gals, if the offending man is your husband you might try buying him attractive tie and sock combinations that go well with his suits and lay his clothes out for him. Most men love this "being waited on" and you'll be assured of attractive color combinations. If the man isn't your husband, the only thing to do is admire his taste when he chooses well—like this—"John, that brown tie goes beautifully with your tan suit." But when he wears a yellow and purple stripe with his maroon sport jacket—say absolutely nothing. Maybe he'll catch on.

Popular Is "The Shoeshine Boy"

Unshined shoes came in for their share of the criticism. As one young woman put it: "A fellow can look just grand—nice pressed suit, crisp white shirt, good-looking tie and have dirty looking shoes—well, that's all Brother!"

Take a tip, ladies, have shoe-shining equipment readily available.

Unpressed trousers got a few goings over—remedy—you see that the suits of the men in your family make frequent trips to the cleaners and pressers.

Three girls said the thing they hated most to see was a man with a large abdomen wearing his belt under it and letting the stomach sort of "hang over the top." Remedy—buy your husband a pair of trousers big enough—the kind with pleats in the



front—and a good pair of suspenders. He'll look so nice and feel so comfortable, you won't have any more trouble.

Spots on suits and ties came in for their share of pet hates. Moral—keep a little bottle of cleaning fluid on hand at all times. If he doesn't use it then you do!

Be Worth Talking To!

Of course personalities and behavior came in for their share of the comments. One girl said she despised to have her husband sit at the breakfast or dinner table opposite her and read his newspaper. I asked her if she had a solution and she said "Yes, set it on fire!" Seriously though girls, if your husband seems reluctant to talk to you, it may be because you never talk to him about anything of interest to him. Never, never, never, complain or nag at your table. Try to keep up with current events and particularly topics your husband is interested in, and I bet you'll have him talking to you in no time. Dress up for him too. Maybe he holds that paper in front of his face so he won't have to look at you with your hair screwed up in curlers.

One young married woman complained bitterly that her husband always seemed to be annoyed if his supper wasn't on the table when he came home, and that since his bus schedule was uncertain she couldn't always time things right. Remedy—have a nice hot or cold drink as the weather indicates all ready, his newspaper, slippers and pipe at hand and you'll probably have difficulty getting him to the table when you call him.

Chivalry came in for its share of caustic remarks. "It may not be dead, but you sure have to kick it to get it up," to quote one bright maid.

"On a bus, I don't mind a man not giving me a seat," quoth one young lady, "but when one becomes empty, I'd appreciate him tapping me on the shoulder and giving me an opportunity to race him for it."

Ladies, we are the ones who are most to blame for lack of chivalry. We take too much for granted. Resolve now, that the very next time some man does some nice little thing for you, to thank him graciously and let him know you appreciate his courtesy instead of giving him the "Well, that's-what-you-oughta-do, Bub" stare. How about it?

Being women, the women we interviewed, with a wistful, faraway look in their eyes, wished that men had better memories where birthdays and anniversaries are concerned and that they thought more often to bring home candy or flowers or ask them out to dinner. We're sentimentalists, gals, and we may as well admit it. There's no set way to make a man thoughtful. Of course we can push

(Continued on Page 55)



What the Girls Like to Eat



Last month ladies, we took a poll to see what dishes were the favorites with the men. It was easy to publish the results, for the choice was almost unanimous for roast beef or steak, mashed potatoes and apple pie. With the ladies things were a bit different—so different in fact that I couldn't get two favorite dishes alike. So I've chosen a few of the most interesting at random and here they are. (I must tell you that one young lady at our office upon being queried said: "Roast beef and steak are my favorites too, just like the men's but please don't quote me, I'll never get a date for dinner again. Just put me down as liking ham sandwiches.")

Ada told me her favorite dish was

Fried Ham Smothered in Pineapple

- 1 thick ham steak
- 1 small can pineapple
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar

Fry the ham. Add pineapple and brown sugar and allow to simmer. (This is a good one for summer. Buy a ham or half ham and alternate nights serving it, interspersing with beef or lamb or whatever you choose.)

Mary's favorite was:

Macaroni and Cheese

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 cups broken macaroni | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| 8 cups boiling water | Dash pepper |
| 2 teaspoons salt | 1½ cups scalded milk |
| 2 cups grated cheese | 1 onion (chopped) |
| 1 teaspoon mustard | 1 tablespoon butter |

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water 15 minutes. Drain and rinse in hot water. Place in layers in buttered baking dish sprinkling each layer with cheese, mustard, chopped onion, salt and pepper and dot with butter.

Pour on milk and cook in moderate oven (350° F) 30 minutes. Serves 6.

(Incidentally Macaroni and Cheese is good to serve with ham—add a salad.)

Kitty likes salads—just any kind of mixed vegetable salad or plain old lettuce and tomatoes. But she likes her own special:

French Wine Dressing

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Clove of garlic cut | 1 teaspoon salt |
| ½ cup olive oil | ½ teaspoon pepper |
| ¼ teaspoon mustard | ½ teaspoon paprika |
| 1 teaspoon sugar | 3 tablespoons wine vinegar |

Rub bowl with garlic, then remove garlic. Mix olive oil in bowl with mustard, sugar, salt, pepper and paprika. Add vinegar, slowly, stirring constantly. Pour over salad and toss until mixed.

Mary Louise decided that the following dessert is her very favorite dish. She said "Rum pie is the only thing I can eat even when I'm not a bit hungry."

Rum Chiffon Pie

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| ¼ cup cold water | 3½ tablespoons rum |
| 3 eggs, separated | 1 Graham Cracker Pie Shell |
| 1½ cups milk | Whipped Cream Topping |
| ¾ cup sugar | Sweet Chocolate shredded |

Soften gelatin in water five minutes. Beat egg yolks, add milk, sugar and salt and cook over low heat, stirring constantly. When mixture coats a spoon, stir in gelatin and cool until mixture begins to thicken. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into custard with the rum. Turn into pie shell, cover with whipped cream and sprinkle with chocolate.

MEN OF LOCAL ONE

*Repair Many
Items Shown in*



FOR as long as one can remember, Sears Roebuck and Company has been supplying the needs of people of these United States and many foreign countries through their vast catalogue mail order system. Twice each year—to every part of the U. S.—go these huge catalogues containing thousands of pages of pictures showing unlimited items—from pins to tractors.

It is claimed by many that the Sears catalogue ranks as the second most widely read book in the world, placing second only to the Holy Bible.

To many rural areas, the Sears catalogue is the chief source of entertainment. Through the long winter evenings after the farm chores are finished, the family gathers around the sitting room. Then, out comes the catalogue. Together, the family thumbs through the book again and again choosing the family needs for the next months. And, with the coming of spring, a new catalogue arrives and the thumbworn fall and winter issue is designated to other uses.

Today in all principal cities and many smaller cities, Sears Roebuck and Company has built large retail outlet stores to supply the community with quality merchandise priced low because of their volume sales.

Much Parking Space

In St. Louis, there are two Sears stores, each covering approximately a square city block. In addition to the actual store space, each has a parking lot covering three square

city blocks. Each major suburban community surrounding the city also has a Sears retail outlet.

In addition to the retail stores in St. Louis, there are huge warehouses and shipping centers where floor space is measured in acres rather than square feet. Within these warehouses are the repair shops for the company. There, they repair any and all articles sold by the company that have become defective or worn out due to long use.

And who repairs this mechanical equipment? Electrical workers, of course!

Within Local No. 1 is a section—known as appliance repairmen—it has 300 men regularly employed in numerous large and small electrical repair shops. These shops range from one or two-man shops to the 60 men regularly employed at Sears and Roebuck.

Sole Bargaining Agent

L. U. No. 1 is recognized as the sole bargaining agent for all classifications in the domestic appliance repair and service department at Sears. This includes both gas and electric ranges, water heaters, sewing machines, washers, dryers, ironers, refrigerators, deep freezers, and all small appliances. It also includes gasoline-driven lawn mowers, outboard motors, radios—in fact anything that has moving parts that can be repaired. The one exception at Sears is the television repair section. Although it does repair some television sets the bulk of this work is let out on contract to a private contractor who employs members of Local Number 1.

Local 1 has negotiated a very unique and beneficial agreement for these 60 men employed by Sears.

One unique feature of this agreement is that service men receive eight cents a mile plus \$4.00 a week for the use of their automobile. They are guaranteed 8,500 miles a year for making service calls.

Seven paid holidays are included in this agreement, and if these holidays are worked, double time is paid.

Among the numerous benefits included in this agreement are group life insurance and hospitalization. Another feature is the illness policy which will pay full salary for 10 weeks of illness for five-year men down to three weeks for beginners. Also included is an acceptable pension plan and a liberal discount allowance on purchases made at any Sears store. Another feature is the privilege of four days off with pay for attending funerals of the immediate family.

Vacation Clause

A vacation clause provides for vacations with full pay of one week for one-year men to a top of four weeks. These men receive a salary of \$1.75 per hour paid to a six-month beginner, to \$2.25 per hour for journeymen with two years of experience.

At the present time, Local No. 1 and Sears Roebuck are negotiating a new working agreement. The local feels there are a few changes to be made in this agreement that will be beneficial to both the union and the company.

For example, the local feels that an increase in the yearly mileage guarantee is in order; and that the company can profit materially by setting up its own shops for the installation and service of television sets by its own workers.

We salute these men who do a grand job 52 weeks a year in keeping the mechanical equipment and electrical appliances sold by Sears Roebuck and Company in first class mechanical condition.

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P. S.

Local One Members on Sears Repair Jobs



Outboard motor and power-driven lawn mower section of Sears St. Louis repair shops shows Bob Thompson repairing motor. Owen Chandler and Jim Hartman watch.



George Ayers repairs automatic record changer as Chandler and Jim Hartman observe the work.



In this department, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, and small appliances are repaired. Shown: Don Laut, Cliff Haill, Hartman, Al Abrams.



Major appliances, including stoves, refrigerators, deep freezers and ironers are handled here. J. J. King and R. Wilhelm are members shown.



Business Rep. Hartman pays visit to motor repair shop, sees Don Nolle and Mike Size.

RACINE'S

Majestic Tower



CERTAINLY the most spectacular and beautiful laboratory in the world, is the 15-story tower of glass that stands like a gleaming chalice above the city of Racine, Wisconsin. This tower is the center of research and development for S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc. makers of wax products. The tower is of cantilever construction and is reported to be the tallest building ever erected without foundations directly under the side walls.

Conveys Illusion

To the casual observer the 40-foot square building sometimes seems to be hanging in the air, the

illusion of suspension being provided by the supporting base which at its narrowest point is only 13 feet across.

Designed by Wright

The fabulous structure which was designed by that world-famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, stands 156 feet high, and its walls are constructed of 17 miles of glass tubing laid horizontally and caulked with synthetic rubber. Inside the tubing is a wall of plate glass.

Every other floor is a mezzanine floor and from the outside these can be dimly seen, although no definite image can be discerned

through the tubing either from the inside or out. In the daytime the tubing catches the sun in shining spindles, while at night, when the interior lights are turned on, wavering rays make the tower gleam like a beacon for ships on Lake Michigan a mile or so away.

It is the cantilever construction with the central core, that makes the tower an outstanding example of new thought in architecture. The core, comprised of a cluster of circular, concrete shafts, extends to the top of the tower like the trunk of a tree. The shafts contain channels for the elevator, circular stairway, pipes, wiring, fume exhaust and ventilating ducts. The core is anchored 54 feet in the earth.

Three Years to Build

The tower was three years in construction, and what is the most important part of this account for the readers of our *Journal*, our members in L.U. No. 430, Racine performed all the electrical work on this striking building in which electricity contributes so much both to its beauty and its usefulness.

Brother L. J. Dorval financial secretary of L.U. 430 writes us that—

“The building is fed from an outside substation with 3810 primary voltage to a 600 amp. main magnetic breaker, which takes care of a 750 KVA air-cooled transformer for lighting, and also a 300 KVA transformer for power.

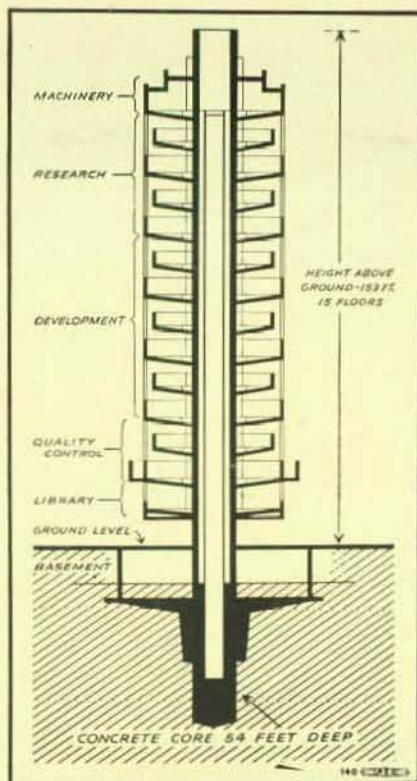
“From here it goes to a 1500 amp. breaker for lighting on a four-wire net system of 110-208

volts, also for power of 440 volts, 3 phase.

"The building is divided into units and a magnetic breaker for light and power takes care of each unit. On each floor of the tower are two 208 power panels with 30 multi breakers in each panel just to take care of 208 volts power outlets and 110 volts receptacles. There is also a lighting panel to take care of lights. On each floor are wall benches and there is a continuous band of fluorescent lights all around.

"In the basement is a 350 HP motor 3810 primary voltage, which takes care of a large compressor for air conditioning through the tower and the old administration building.

"Each floor in the tower consists of an upper and lower concrete slab. The lower slab tapering

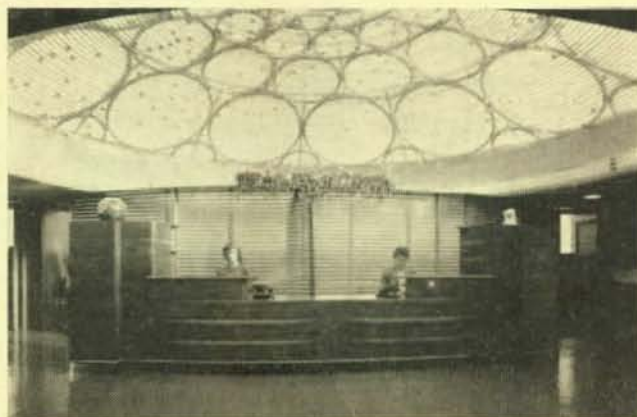


downward to the central core, forms the ceiling of the floor below. The hollow space between the two floors form a plenum for the distribution of fresh air from the air conditioning system. This is delivered through a combination light fixture and air grill, of which there are 24 on each ceiling on each floor."

(We are grateful to Brother Dorval and the members of L.U. 430 for sending us the information and pictures on this interesting monument of architecture. We urge our Brothers and Sisters in other locals to follow suit. Our entire membership is interested in knowing about the work and activities of our members everywhere. Your JOURNAL is the organ by which our locals can come to know more about one another and what is going on in the electrical world.)

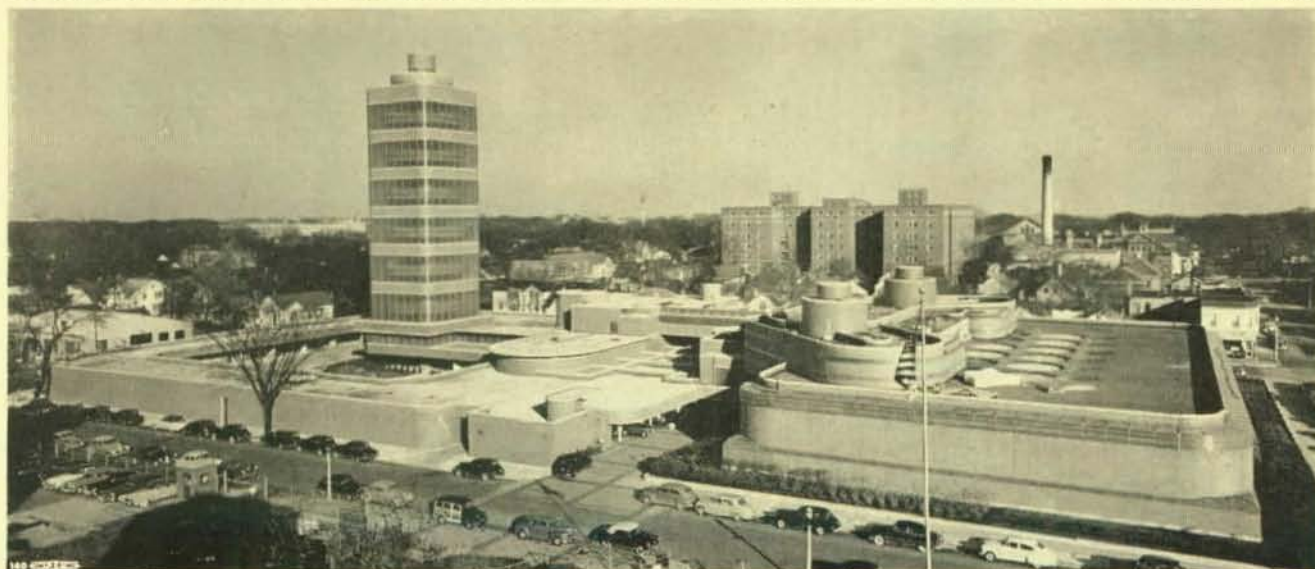


Lavish use of glass is feature of building's interior.



Dome gives unusual feeling of spaciousness to building.

A view of the tower in its setting at the headquarters of the S. C. Johnson and Son wax products works, Racine, Wis.

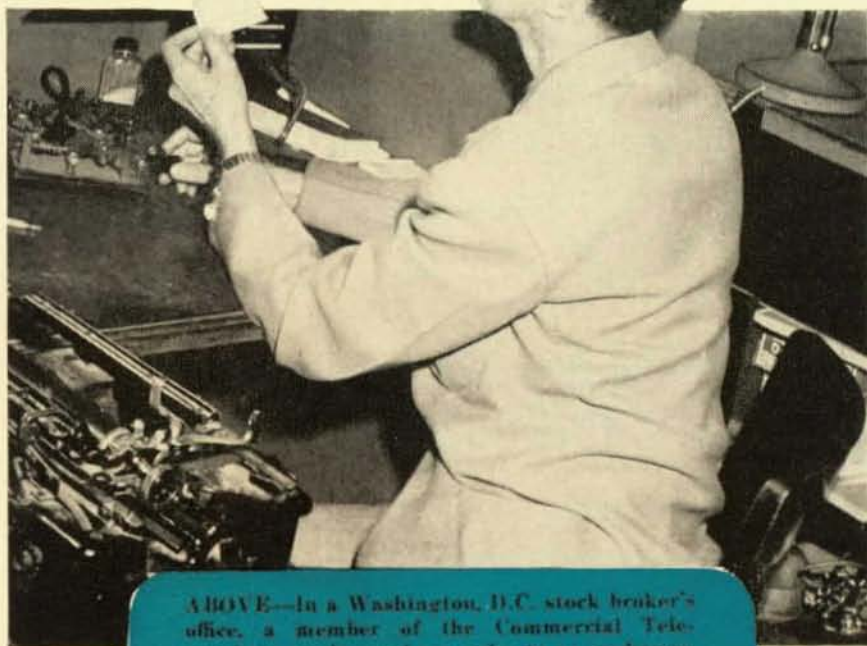


The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' Story

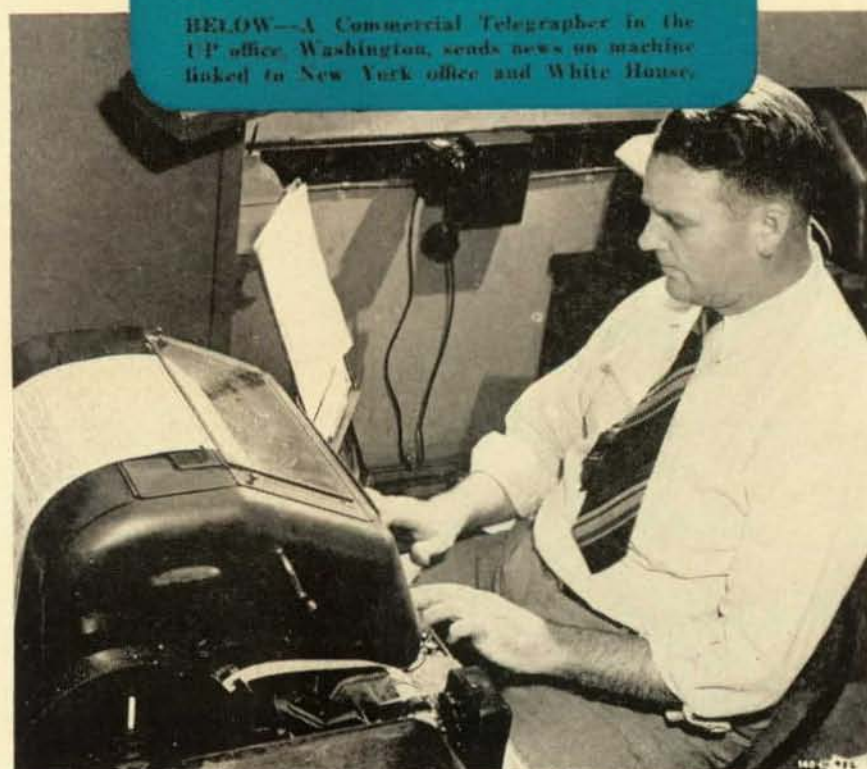
KNOW YOUR A. F. of L.

"**W**HAT Hath God Wrought!" The tapping out of those words more than 100 years ago was really the beginning of the Telegraphers' story. But many years of hard work of research and experiment preceded that stirring message transmitted by Morse. For centuries before, man had sought means of sending messages more quickly than a running man or man on horseback could take them. It is strange that while we associate modern means of communication with the progress of civilization, it was the primitive peoples who invented a means of sending news faster than a man could travel. African Negroes made drums of hollowed-out logs on which they tapped out all sorts of messages which were relayed from one tribal village to another. Their jungle tribesmen in villages miles away could be informed that a hungry tiger was on the loose or that an exploring party was on the way.

Our own American Indians developed a different type of communication. They sent smoke signal messages by holding a blanket over a smudged fire and releasing it for smoke puffs, in a sort of dot and dash method. It took considerable time for one Indian to see the signal, find wood, build another fire and send the message on, but nevertheless it was effective. For example, Indians of eastern Minnesota had spread the news of Custer's massacre in southern Montana, days before the new electric telegraph brought the word. While telegraph was much quicker in those days, messengers had to ride



ABOVE—In a Washington, D.C. stock broker's office, a member of the Commercial Telegraphers sends purchase order to an exchange.



BELOW—A Commercial Telegrapher in the U.P. office, Washington, sends news on machine linked to New York office and White House.

for days with an armed escort to reach the nearest telegraph stations.

The seeds for the first telegraph were begun to be sown away back in 1667 when Robert Hooke announced that sounds could be carried for some distance over a tight wire. As early as 1753, in a publication called *Scotts Magazine*, a Scotch surgeon, Charles Morrison, described a theory for an electric telegraph. From then on, for nearly a century, scores of would-be inventors and scientists carried on numerous experiments attempting to make an electric current produce a sound at the end of a wire.

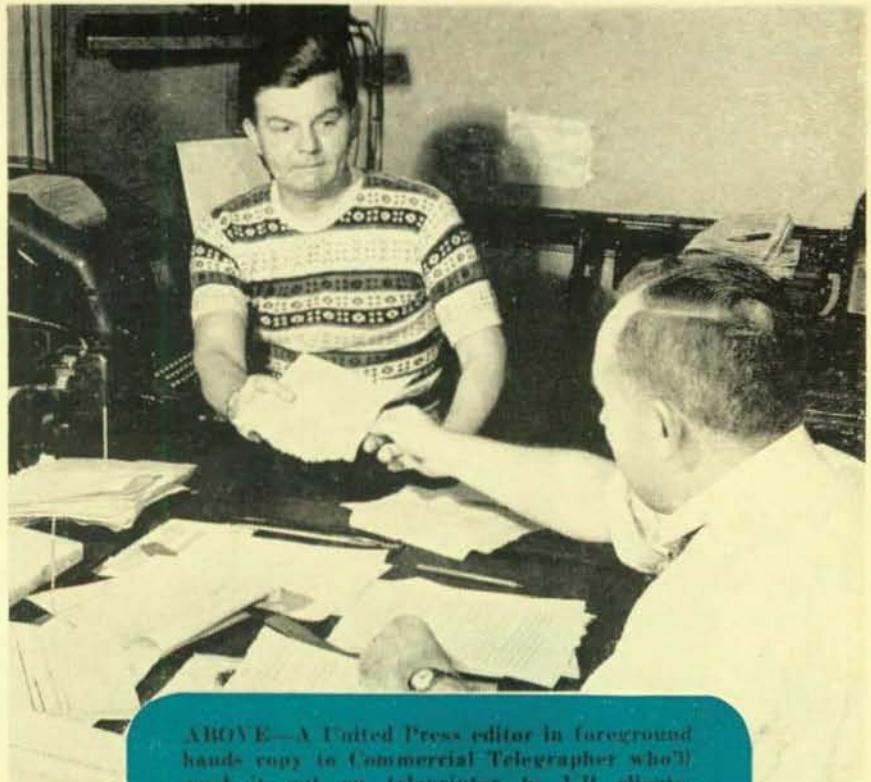
It is strange, however, the influences, sometimes great, sometimes small, and more often than not, personal, that urge men on to do great things.

Samuel F. B. Morse was an artist—a portrait painter—and a good one. He has left to posterity some exceptionally fine paintings. In addition, he took the first daguerreotypes ever made in this country.

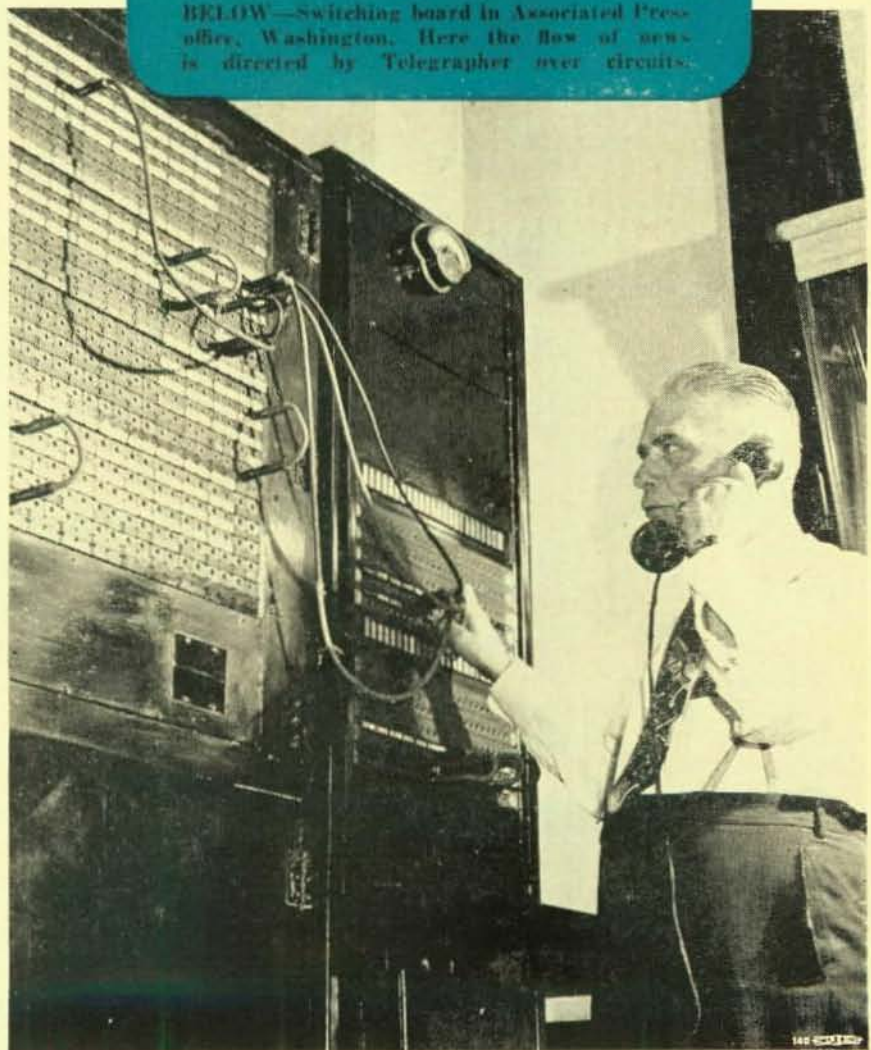
Morse was painting a portrait of General Lafayette in Washington when his wife died in New York. Word was several weeks in reaching him. Heartbroken, he resolved to give up painting for a time and work on theories to create a way to carry word more quickly. Morse set up a little laboratory in his own home where he worked diligently for five years. Then one day he made his telegraph key repeat clear, distinguishable clicks at the other end of a wire stretched round and round the room.

It took Morse six more long years to convince other people that "he had something." Finally in March, 1843, Congress made him a grant of \$30,000 to construct a line from Washington to Baltimore. A year later, on May 24, 1844, Morse sat in the Supreme Court building in Washington and tapped out that world-famous message "What Hath God Wrought!" It was clearly received on the end of the wire 40 miles away.

And on that day, an industry was born which has truly contributed tremendously to the progress of our country. From that mo-



ABOVE—A United Press editor in foreground hands copy to Commercial Telegrapher who'll send it out on teleprinter to U.P. clients.



BELOW—Switching board in Associated Press office, Washington. Here the flow of news is directed by Telegrapher over circuits.

ment, research has gone on continually. In 1866 the Atlantic cable was laid which marked the beginning of a complete and intricate network that was to stretch around the world and to every part thereof. Morse's simple little telegraph line wouldn't be permitted today on the smallest backwoods railroad. Better wires and sounders, batteries, vacuum tubes, induction coils, etc. came into use to improve and extend service. And most important of all, methods by which many messages could be sent over the same wire at the same time, were perfected.

Far-flung Network

Today, more than 2,500,000 miles of telegraph wire, 25,000 telegraph offices, 18,000 agencies and more than 35,000 nautical miles of submarine cable comprise the Western Union telegraph system, the world's largest. Extension of direct telegraph lines into the offices of thousands of firms has added numerous branches to the telegraph networks, employing many more competent operators.

Many, many more services are provided by telegraph services and the people behind them than just the usual telegram we think of when we mention telegraph—the one that tells us that “Aunt Minnie will arrive on the 4:10 train,” or “Uncle Harry passed away in Memphis.” No, there is much more to it than that. Our food, our clothes, our homes, the way we travel, the businesses that serve us, the very time we live by, practically everything in this complex world of ours is bound up with telegraph service. The time that regulates our lives is transmitted over telegraph lines to master clocks which synchronize the clocks in radio stations, railroad depots, factories, offices and schools. The financial life of our nation is regulated by the telegraphed quotations coming in on ticker tapes in brokers offices all over our nation on 28 ticker systems. Our newspapers would cease to function if it were not for the efficient teletype systems set up in major cities all over the United States, bringing in the news as it is happening in all parts of the

world. Millions of packages are delivered yearly by telegraph messengers. Millions of greetings are telegraphed every year and many more millions of telegraph money orders are forwarded.

But in back of it all—in back of all these operations which help to run our lives and make our nation the most efficient and progressive in the world, there are the men and women who tap the keys who send and receive the messages, and perform the other vital jobs that keep the telegraph system functioning. These people are the Commercial Telegraphers whom we are proud to salute in our union story this month.

Some of these telegraph operators are Morse telegraphers. Until a few years ago, all telegraph messages were sent in this country by the hand-tapped dots and dashes of the Morse Code on an electric sending key or “bug” as the telegraphers call it. These operators have lent romance and color to their industry through the years. They are rapidly being replaced by the automatic-telegraph operators, the teleprinters. This type of operator sends messages by typing the words on a machine which resembles a typewriter. The two types of machines in general use today, are the multiplex machine and the teleprinter. As the operator types on the multiplex, the machine perforates a moving tape which passes through an instrument called a transmitter, where the perforations in the tape cause electrical impulses to be carried over the telegraph wire. Sometimes the operator must check the accuracy of the perforations in the tape. At the receiving end of the wire, these electrical impulses cause the receiving machine to print the message. In the case of regular telegraph offices, the message is typed on gummed paper tape. The receiving operator checks the tape for errors, then moistens the gummed tape and affixes it to the telegraph blank. The teleprinter has a keyboard in which depression of a key causes an electrical impulse to be sent directly over the telegraph wire to a similar machine which prints the message at the

receiving end on gummed paper or directly on the message blank.

While this newer method is easier and more efficient, there are many who hate to see the passing of the Morse operators. There are perhaps only five per cent of all the Commercial Telegraphers who still use the key and code. These are concentrated in broker's offices on ticker service, and in newspaper work, working chiefly at sports events. You may have heard the familiar dots and dashes preceding the play-by-play description of a ball game. The Morse operator sits next to the announcer in the radio station, receives the plays from the game from whatever city it is being played and relays the messages to the announcer. Long-time Commercial Telegraphers, those who know Morse Code, listening to a game being broadcast, know all the plays before they are announced, because their trained ears pick up the dots and dashes on the receiving key. They know when a man has struck out before the announcer knows it himself. However, even at the ball games and the boxing arena, the Morse operators are being replaced by teleprinters, often to the utter dismay of sports writers, for at times it is a personable young woman who presents herself at the press box to relay the plays—thus invading one more field which for years has been reserved for “Men Only.”

Morsemen Fading

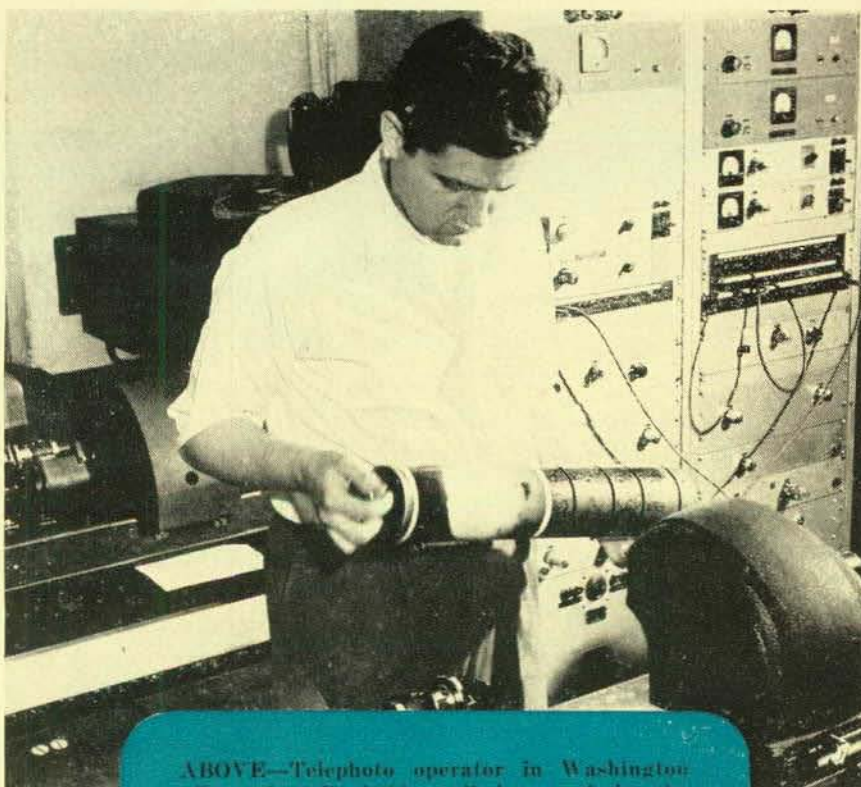
There is one last stronghold of Morse operators in the newspaper field, however. The Chicago office staff of *The Racing Form* is composed entirely of Morse operators. A photo of some of them accompanies this article.

But to get back to the teleprinter, we visited the offices of the United Press and Associated Press here in Washington where efficient members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union hold sway. The pictures reproduced for you here will show you a little of the work they perform. The big rooms were a mass of receiving and sending machines and news from New York and San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, Korea, London,

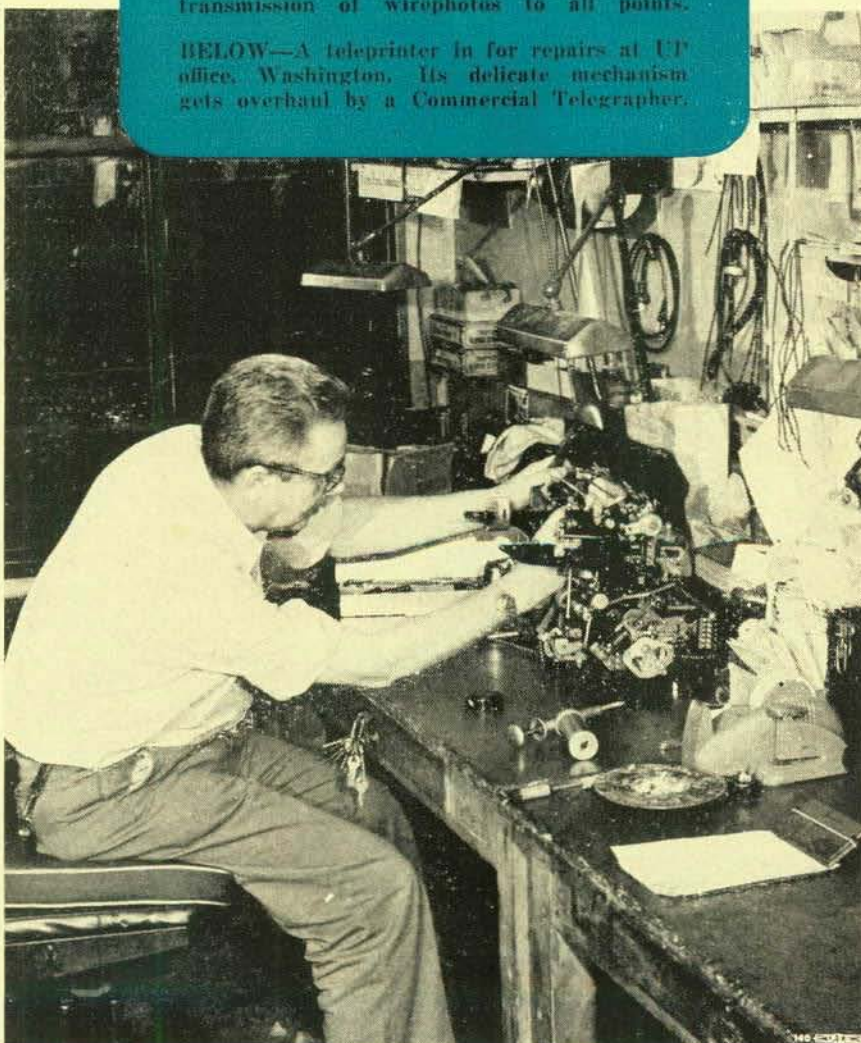
Paris—everywhere where news is being made, was being typed off in reams on the automatic machines. Commercial Telegraphers all over the nation were busy keeping the wires "hot" with the current news. By the same token, C.T.U. men were expertly sending out Washington news items of importance to other cities and also transmitting the news received from other parts of the country to clients in Washington. One young man we watched in the U. P. office showed extreme skill and precision as he took copy from an editor's desk and rattled it off on his machine. He explained that the perforated tape with its punched holes was being transmitted simultaneously by medium of his machine and telegraph wire to a machine in New York and one in the White House.

At the A. P. office, we watched another operation which is in the province of the Commercial Telegrapher. A telephoto operator was sending out photos over the wires. This operator rolls the photo to be copied around a small cylinder and sets it rolling at exactly the same speed as another cylinder at the receiving end of the wire, in a dark room, on which a photographic negative has been rolled. A bright light is played upon a single spot of the photo as it rolls, so that it turns around and around the cylinder like a thread winding onto a spool. This light is reflected into a photoelectric cell which has the property of carrying more current when light falls upon it and of carrying less current when less light falls upon it. This current is translated directly into light, by means of a small bulb in the receiving machine. The light falls in a very tiny point upon the revolving blank film, while all other parts of the film are protected from it. The brightness of the light determines the brightness of the mark made upon the film in developing, and by this means reproduces with amazing accuracy the shadings on the original photograph. Radio photos are sent in the same way across the ocean.

That A. P. photo room was a busy place with many pictures in



ABOVE—Telephoto operator in Washington office of A.P. holds cylinder used in the transmission of wirephotos to all points.



BELOW—A teleprinter in for repairs at U.P. office, Washington. Its delicate mechanism gets overhaul by a Commercial Telegrapher.

the process of going and coming. In a nearby typewriter was a log which recorded all incoming and outgoing pictures. The log went something like this.

Wn.—10:30 Acheson before Senate Committee

SF—10:40 Mrs. Clark Gable in shorts

Ch.—10:45 MacArthurs at Ball Game

Wn.—10:50 Baby in traction splint

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has many more persons than just their operators organized—for example Western Union Messengers are under their union. So are the men who repair and service the teleprint machines. We snapped a picture of one down at the U. P. office as he made a quick adjustment to an office machine before dashing down to see what was wrong with a transmitter at the Capitol which apparently had gone haywire.

And that brings us to the Commercial Telegraphers Union—when and how it entered the Telegraph picture, the part it has played through the years and its aims for the future.

A union of telegraphers has been in existence almost since the very inception of the telegraph.

As early as 1863, an organization known as the National Telegraphic Union was formed in New York and delegates from 10 cities of the North and as far west as Cincinnati, were present for its launching. Only six weeks later, a group of Southern telegraphers met in Atlanta, Georgia for the same purpose.

Early Magazines

We examined with great interest, issues of a journal entitled *The Telegrapher* published by the National Telegraphic Union in 1866. Incidentally, the emblem on their masthead was a clenched fist clasping bolts of lightning, almost identical to our I.B.E.W. emblem. These early magazines were fascinating and contained many enlightening comments on the early attempts at organization and many interesting commentaries on the news of the day—for example those

first issues of 1866 were full of the laying of the trans-Atlantic Cable and the banquets and other affairs which honored Mr. Cyrus Field because of the part he played in the event.

Our Electrical Workers will be interested in a news item in this Journal dated September 1, 1866:

"A New Feature in Lamp-Lighting—A German named John A. Heyl, living in Boston, has invented a method for lighting all the street lamps in a city simultaneously. The lighting of lamps by electricity is no new thing, but what Mr. Heyl claims as the new feature in his invention is a stop-cock combined with an electric battery, by means of which the operator at any control point can turn the gas off or on, at his pleasure, at the same time igniting it with the electric battery. The stop-cock is the original feature of the invention, any number of which can be operated at the same time by a piece of platina wire. In case the wind blows the gas out, it will ignite again of its own accord from the heat which is retained in the wires, without any electricity whatever."

Night Letters Started

Another item which interested us appeared in the May 15, 1867 volume of *The Telegrapher* and stated that from henceforward, Western Union would transmit night messages at a reduced rate. Who would have believed that night letters are more than 80 years old.

The early unions of Commercial Telegraphers met with much opposition and bitter strikes in 1870, 1883 and later, destroyed each young organization for a time—but as soon as one union would disappear a new one would spring up. At any rate the present Commercial Telegraphers Union can be traced in a direct line from the National Telegraphic Union mentioned above. However, it had its beginning in its present form as a result of an amalgamation which took place in Washington in March, 1903 between the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers, with headquarters in Chicago and the Order of the Commer-

cial Telegraphers with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri.

From its very inception and in the nearly 50 years which have elapsed, the C.T.U. has fought persistently and vigorously in the interests of all telegraph communications workers throughout the North American Continent.

Won 10-Hour Day

As in most of our unions, when organization was first begun on a national scale, the conditions were pretty bad. Wages were low and hours were long. One of the first campaigns the Telegraphers worked on was that for a 10-hour day and won. We read accounts of skilled Telegraphers in Galveston, Texas fighting to have their wages raised to at least \$70 per month, the wages third cooks, waiters and oyster openers were receiving in that city, and organized, they got that and more.

We find the highly skilled news telegraphers of the Associated Press attempting to raise their wages. We also find that there is nothing new under the sun. Way back there, in 1903 we discovered part of the argument for a wage increase to be: "Statistics compiled by the Labor Department and Dun's standard tables show a steady rise in prices since 1897 averaging at least 30 to 35 per cent."

The C.T.U. was able to raise the salaries of A.P. men from \$17 to \$25 a week for day work and \$19 to \$29 a week for night work on trunk lines, and in addition secured two weeks vacation with pay, plus the furnishing by the company, of typewriters and ribbons.

We find evidences of improvements created by the C.T.U. in the South. For example, almost immediately after it was formed, C.T.U. won a \$5.00 a month raise for the low paid telegraph operators of Memphis, Tennessee. Such wage improvements spread to other cities.

And so from the beginning, and on through the years, C.T.U. has fought to raise the standards of living for its operators everywhere.

(Continued on page 51)



ABOVE—One of the last strongholds for the Morse operator is at racing publication offices. Here is a scene in the Chicago "Daily Racing Form," where race results are sent.



BELOW—Members of the Commercial Telegraphers are employed in Western Union's Los Angeles headquarters. Telegrams are received from, sent to, all parts of country.

Products and Installations

Generates Sounds Ear Can't Hear

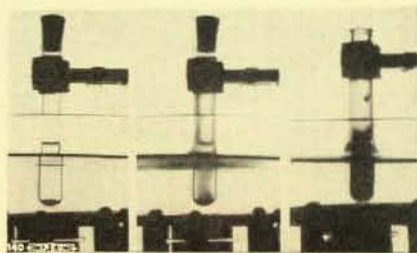
High frequency sound waves—sound waves beyond the range of your hearing—are proving to be a useful tool for research and for industry. Scientists find them useful for mixing such naturally insoluble substances as oil and water, or mercury and water. Industrialists find them useful for non-destructive testing of metal castings, and concrete structures; and for mixing paint pigments. Scientists see a future for ultrasonics for improving clothes washers, for agglomerating smoke particles, for pasteurizing milk, for sterilizing containers, and for many other uses.



The source of these waves, an ultrasonic generator, is shown above. It is being demonstrated by Dr. Patrick Conley, physicist, who heads up the research project.

The jar of oil atop the generator contains the heart of the device; a tiny quartz crystal. The application of an electronically generated, high electrical voltage across the crystal causes it to vibrate hundreds of thousands of times a second—about 750 thousand. These vibrations create ultrasonic waves; the ultrasonic waves agitate the molecules in the liquid and, if continued long enough, complete mixing or emulsification takes place. This action is illustrated in the series of three photos below.

For these camera shots, the test tube was filled with water and mercury and immersed in the oil filled jar a few inches from the crystal. In



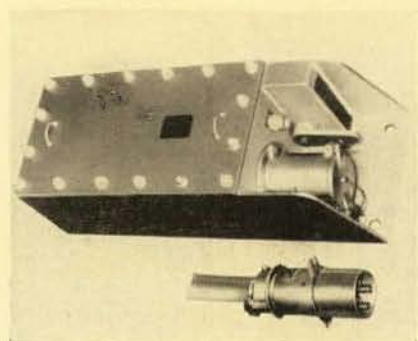
the left-hand photo, the reaction has just gotten under way—the globule of mercury is visible in the bottom of the tube. As the impact of the sound waves takes effect, a cloud of minute particles of mercury forms in the water. Complete mixing or emulsification of the two liquids is achieved in the right-hand photo. Internal pressure blew the cork out of the test tube.

To make these sound wave pictures, the room was darkened and light from a monochromatic source was beamed through the piece of ground glass held by Dr. Conley. Time exposures up to one minute were needed to register the waves on the photographic film.

Outlet Breaker For Dock Use

New pier outlet breakers, offering a simplified standard method of supplying auxiliary power to ships at any dock or base, are available from Westinghouse. They can be placed along docks or piers, providing full protection for power cables and convenient disconnects.

The units are in accordance with Navy Department specifications covering air circuit breakers, electric, for shipboard use. These outlet breakers are available for either 250-volt d-c or 440-volt a-c, two- or three-pole service—with trip ratings from 70 to 600 amperes. If more power is



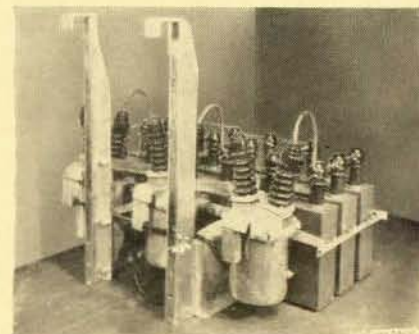
required, the units can be installed in groups. Power from the breaker is fed to a standard watertight receptacle capable of interrupting its rated load. Receptacles can be supplied for either three- or four-wire service.

The enclosure is made of 1/4-inch steel plate, seam-welded to provide watertight construction. Extended enclosure ends prevent fastening hardware to the unit. The unit is electroplated with cadmium and tin, and then sprayed with aluminum paint for maximum protection against salt air and water.

The enclosure is provided with a Navy-type, heavy-duty indicating light. Heaters inside the unit minimize condensation. A terminal board is provided inside the unit for pilot light and heater connections.

Small Capacitor Bank Is Offered

A small pole-top packaged capacitor bank is now available from Westinghouse. The equipment consists of nine 25-kva capacitor units and three solenoid-operated type CSO-1 switches. The equipment is factory assembled, wired, tested, and delivered ready to hoist into place on the crossarm. Only three line and three control wire connections are required to put the equipment into service.



Recent development of the 200-amp, 15-kv load interrupter switch, the CSO-1, now makes possible wider use of automatically-switched small capacitor banks, and helps meet the need for quick additional kva capacity. The CSO-1 switch will operate approximately 5000 times before requiring maintenance.

The unit is available with either nine or 12 capacitors, rated 15- or 25-kva, 2400 to 7960 volts. Time clock and voltage or current controls can be supplied.



VOLCANO....

New Source of POWER

FOR months now, here in your JOURNAL, we have spoken on our editorial pages of our sincere belief in the Economic Cooperation Administration and the good job it is doing in assisting our neighbors across the seas to get back on their feet again and develop their resources to the point where they can once more become self-sustaining. The majority of Americans have always been firm advocates of the policy to lend a hand wherever possible. We of the Electrical Workers feel that the United States through its Marshall Plan Aid being carried out by ECA is making its best possible contribution to the ultimate cause of world peace.

We thought our members would be interested in knowing something about the work of electrical workers in other countries and know how they are faring in the struggle to rebuild their power facilities. The pictures reproduced for you here on these pages show a little of the devastation wrought by the war on the power plants of Italy. Recently \$850,000 worth of Marshall Plan funds have been devoted to a power rehabilitation program for Italy. Our good friend at ECA, Oliver Hoyem, had an Italian writer, O. L. Bartelli, forward the facts to us concerning this program from which this account was compiled. We are grateful to them and wish them success in their work.

Coal, sometimes known as "black power," burned to change water into steam was the first power-giant which opened the door to electricity. Later, falling water "white power" was used to turn

the turbines generating power for the factories and homes in our nations everywhere. But today in Italy a new source of power has been found and harnessed—volcanic steam. At this power source located in the Larderello Valley, a remote section of the Tuscan province, about 40 miles south of Florence, almost two billion kilowatt hours of current annually is generated for power-poor Italy. They call this harnessing of a vast giant of nature, "Vulean power."

Ancient Thermal Region

For centuries in the Larderello Valley, Mother Nature has been putting on a wild display of her powers. The surface of the valley is broken by shooting geysers of steam and pools of boiling mud and water, for it is sitting on top of a synthetic volcano which lies seething far below the earth's crust and spreads underground in an area of approximately 80 square miles. Surface water which seeps through porous rock onto vast beds of molten lava is instantly converted to steam vapor. For years this mighty force has been fuming in the bowels of the earth, until man decided to tap its energy to make current for Italy's power-starved railways, factories and civilian needs.

The Italian workers tap these huge reserves of vapor energy by drilling down into the caverns much as an American worker in Texas or Louisiana might drill in the gas fields of those states.

It's a thrilling spectacle to behold, when a drilling rig pierces the stratum of rock which gives entrance to the steam caverns. The

live steam roars upward through the well shafts. The pent-up pressure blows in with such force that the ground quivers and shakes as if in the throes of an earthquake. You may be interested in some of the statistics Mr. Bartelli provided for us. "The force of some steam wells has topped a flow of 220 tons of vapor an hour with pressures of 380 pounds a square inch at speeds of 1,300 feet a second and temperatures of 419 degrees Fahrenheit."

It is no easy task to tame this powerful geyser. The men who move in to erect the wherewithall—the concrete and steel work, have to flex their knees to withstand the violent vibrations of the ground underneath. They stuff their ears with cotton to protect their ear drums from the noise, but in spite of this precaution many have lost their hearing.

Sometimes nature will not allow her force to be harnessed without a terrific fight. Mr. Bartelli cited for us the case of Well Number 50 of the Larderello plant. The men were boring down to tap the live steam when the big jet exploded prematurely. The roar of the terrific blast which echoed back and forth around the valley's mountain walls was terrific. Water had previously been pumped into the well shaft to hold down the steam. This was transformed into a scalding geyser and shot up hundreds of feet into the air. Red-hot rocks and boiling mud were hurled all over the area. The heat was so tremendous that it warped even the top rods of a steel derrick at the site. Man won, however, for before long the steam had been

capped and was sent on its roaring way through the pipelines to the generators.

This plant in Larderello, Italy, is the only one in the world which operates on volcanic energy. It employs a labor force of 1500 full-time employes, 300 of whom are electrical workers, to tap and convert steam into electrical energy. These electrical workers earn about 35,000 lire a month which is approximately \$56 in American money.

Labor-management relations at Larderello are exceptionally good. The electrical workers belong to a union, the Italian Federation of Free Electrical Workers, an affiliate of the non-Communist Confederation of Italian Workers' Unions. They work a 48-hour week and their union has negotiated for them social security and health insurance benefits, vacations with pay, 13 paid national holidays annually and a Christmas bonus.

The Larderello plant is large and spread out. It has miles of twisting pipelines and numerous high transmission lines wind their way from the furious steam wells to powerhouses, transformers, sub-

stations, condensation towers and chemical plants. Larderello has an interesting by-product. Its volcanic steam is heavily saturated with borax, carbonate of ammonia and traces of other chemicals. About 200 years ago the Italians set up an industry to recover these products. As the world's only supply of natural boric acid, its chemical plants yielded 10,500,000 pounds of chemical products last year.

Corrosion Overcome

Corrosive oxide used to eat right through copper installations at Larderello but this obstacle has been overcome by use of aluminum connections and wiring throughout the plant.

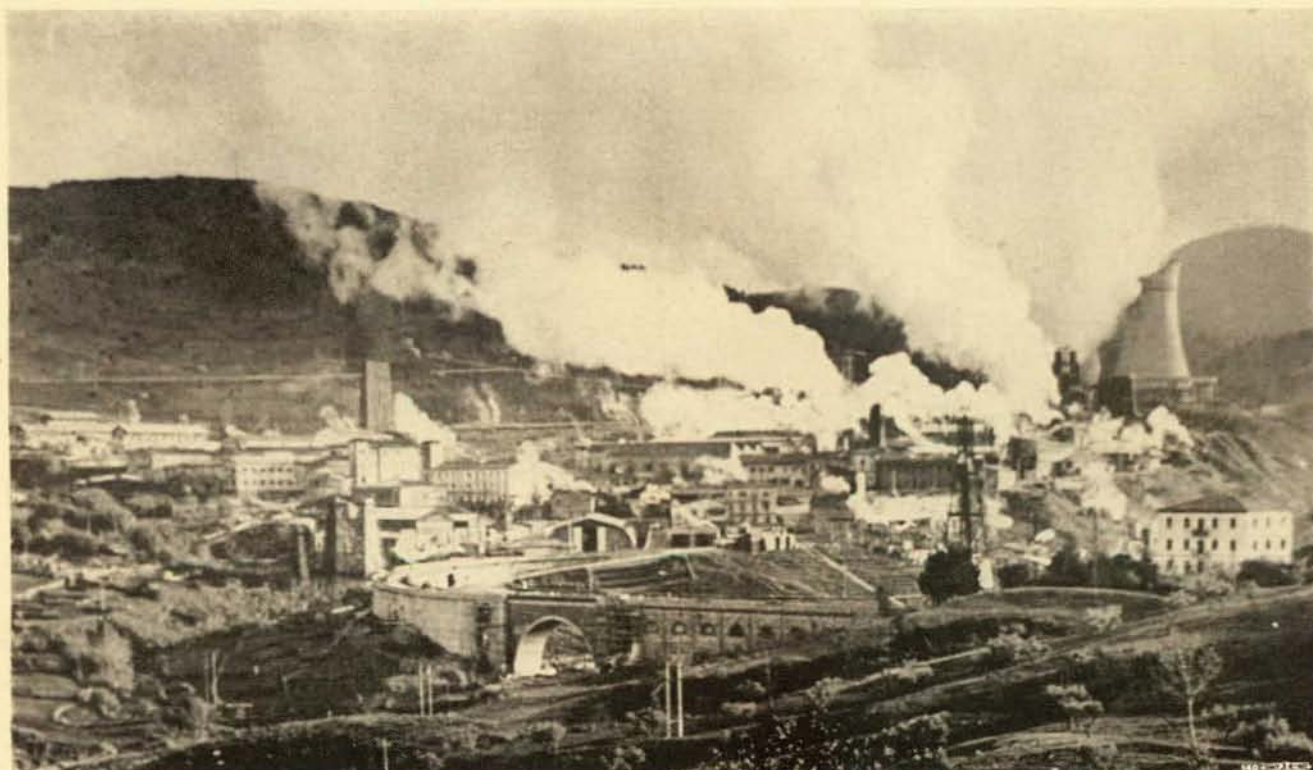
Many of our members who are utility workers may be interested in knowing a little about how Larderello functions. Mr. Bartelli describes this for us.

"Just before World War I, a line turbine driving a 4,000 volt three phase alternator, of 250 kilowatts at 50 cycles, worked successfully. By the beginning of 1944 the steam wells were producing 800 million kilowatt-hours of power with a capacity of over

three-quarters of a billion kilowatt-hours, have been added to the seven 15,000 kilowatt-unit turbo-generators at the parent Larderello plant. (Five other Larderello plants are located at Castelnuovo, Serrazzano, Sasso Pisano, and other sites in the valley.)

"The thermal exploitation of volcanic steam is accomplished by both direct and indirect methods. The steam can be sent directly into the huge impulse and back-pressure turbines equipped with atmospheric release, or indirectly by relaying it through vapor transformers to get a pure vapor which has passed through condensation turbines where chemical properties are removed.

"Best operating conditions for the back-pressure impulse turbines, in relation to the quantity of steam and available pressure, correspond to a feeding pressure of about 60 pounds per square inch at 365 degrees Fahrenheit. This is also supplemented by using steam transformers with horizontal pipe coils. Vapor condensation under such conditions is about 41 pounds per kilowatt of energy. (Actually, more than 7,000 kilowatt hours of



Panoramic view of the Larderello Valley showing billowing clouds of steam vapor escaping through vents.

power for each kilowatt of installed capacity is produced at Larderello. The figure for hydro-electric installations in Italy is about half that.)

"Larderello current makes the circle from generators to switching room to transformers in outdoor stations where the current is "stepped-up" and sent along high voltage lines to industries and to other substations which "step-down" the current and relay it along "feeder" lines to offices and homes.

"Located in the center of the Italian peninsula, Larderello power can be shunted in all directions to supplement the nation's hydroelectric energy. About 65 percent of this electricity is siphoned off by the State Railways. At least another 25 percent of the current is channeled to the factories while the remaining 10 percent lights offices and homes.

"Early in 1944, the retreating Germans reduced the turbines, generators, chemical plants, and workers' homes to shapeless rubble. American army engineers and technicians helped the Italians undo the damage at a reconstruction cost of eight billion lire. By August of that year, the first turbine turned again.

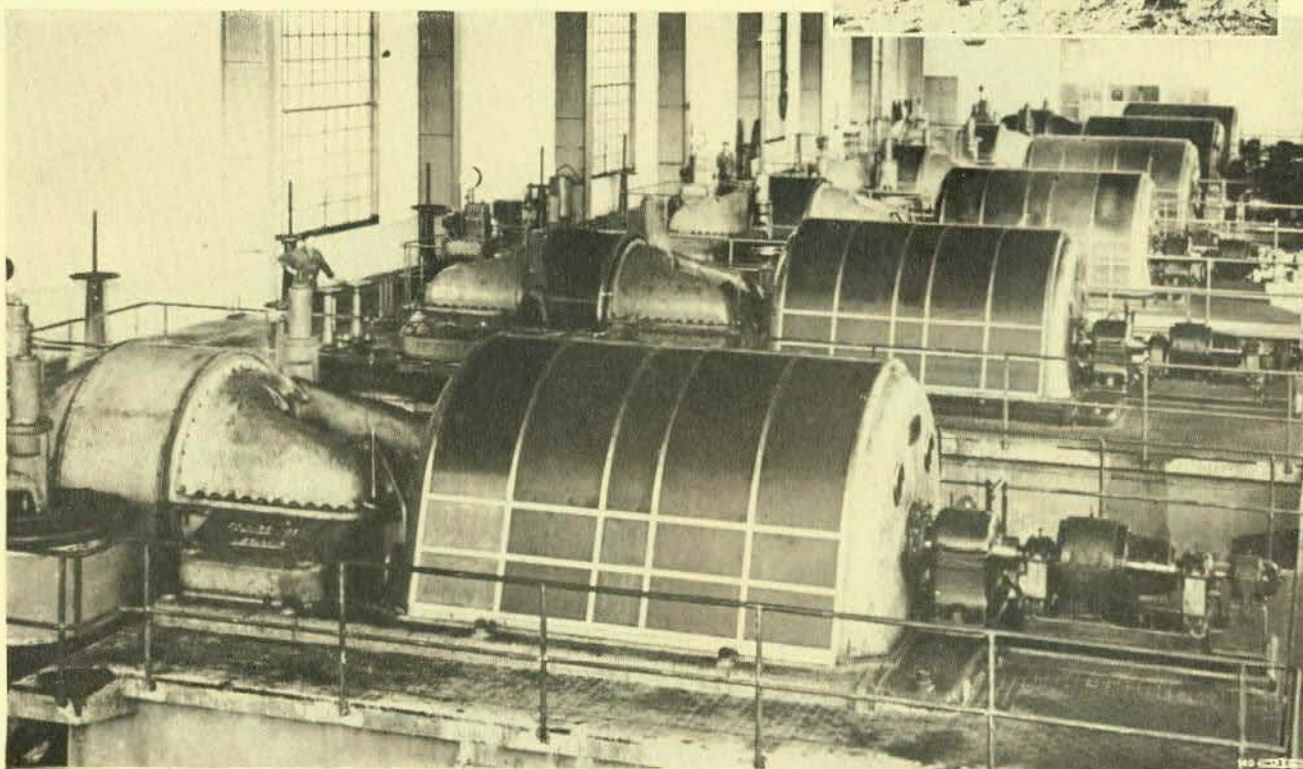


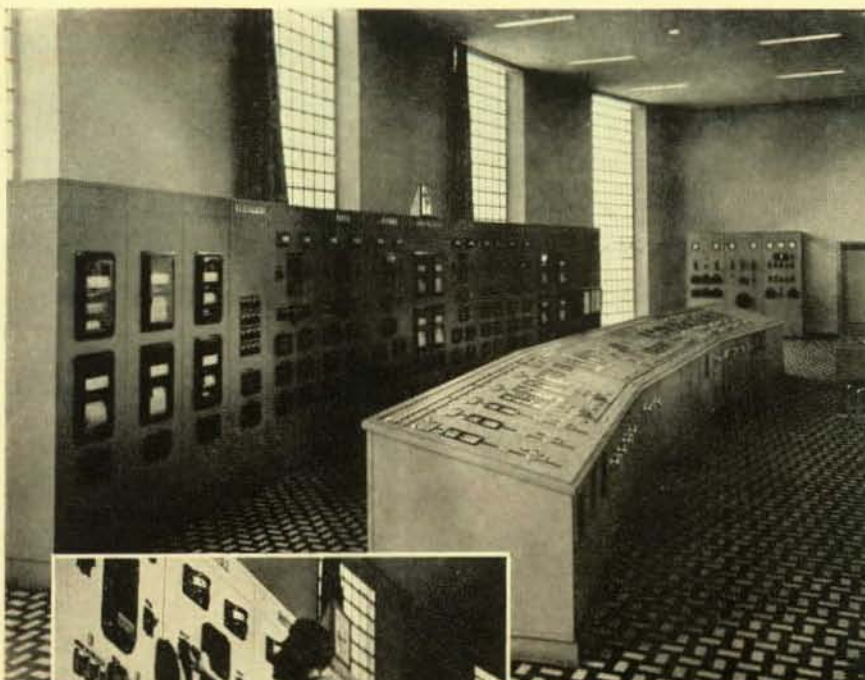
ABOVE: View of the destruction which retreating Germans carried out at Larderello in 1944. Station interior shown.



RIGHT: Another view of damage wrought by Germans to the power station at Larderello.

BELOW: Interior of Central No. 2 power station of Larderello volcanic steam plant in Italy. Man at window, left, gives idea of size of turbines.





ABOVE: One of control rooms at Larderello power plant.

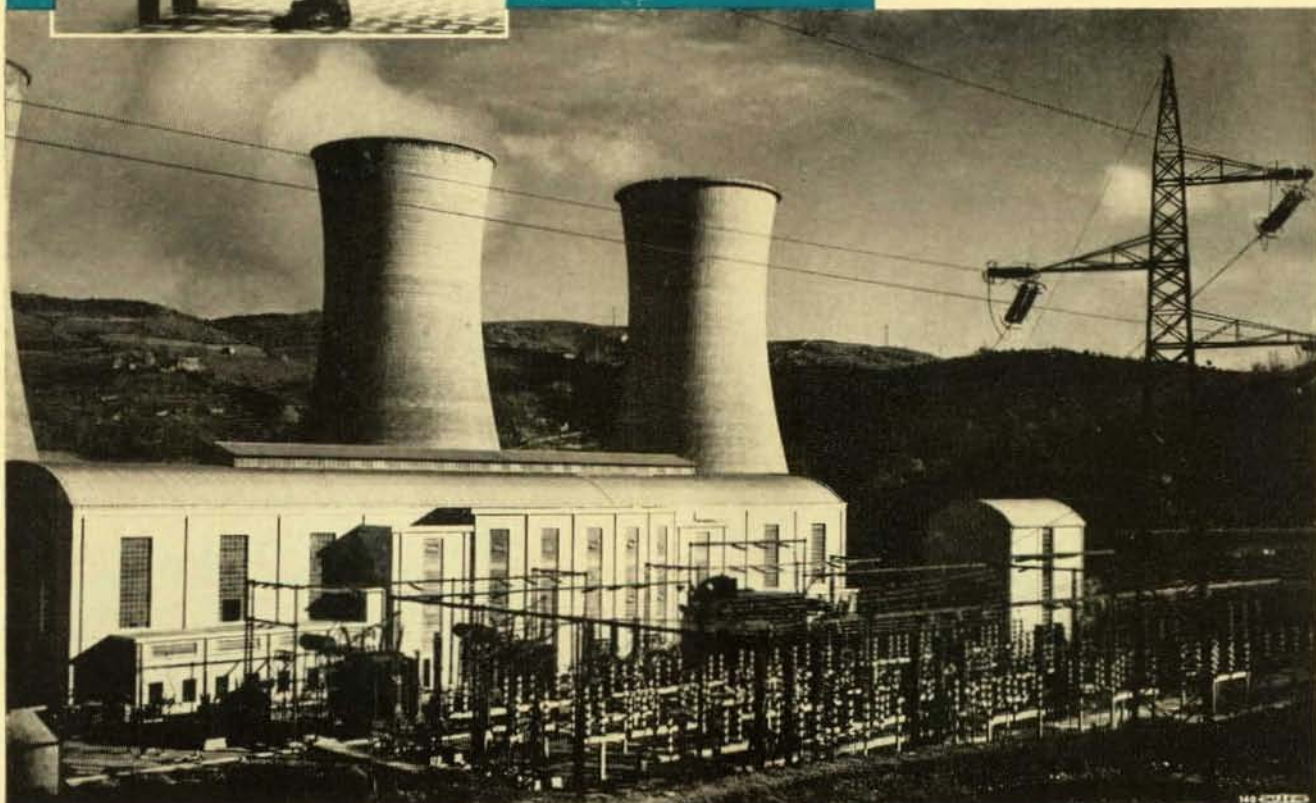
LEFT: Trained men keep a continuous watch at "brain" of newly constructed plant.

BELOW: Rear view, Central No. 2 power station, showing transformers and insulators.

"In 1950 Larderello supplied seven and one half percent of Italy's total power production. Now, its new additions will account for another five percent of the national power output. Furthermore, it is probably the world's cheapest power to produce. Hydro-electric plants are expensive to build and coal-operated steam plants are expensive to operate.

"Since Italy has only low-grade coal and limited sources of water power, the importance of Larderello cannot be overestimated. In its favor, Larderello has a steady flow of an apparently inexhaustible supply of volcanic steam, while water power plants are affected by seasonal variations."

This is truly a unique situation — "Vulcan turning the turbines" in Italy to produce the power to aid a nation which is trying to help itself to become self sufficient once again. We of the I.B.E.W. are proud of the part our country is playing in aiding these Italian workers, particularly electrical workers, who can be of so much assistance to the rest of the population, to become productive citizens again. We salute the ECA and wish them the same success in all their ventures.



Telegraphers Have Stirring History

(Continued from page 44)

In addition to wage and hour concessions, it has fought for and won, union recognition, seniority rights, vacation and sick leave allowances, severance pay and many other fringe benefits. One of the finest and most humane steps the C.T.U. ever made, was in taking Western Union messengers into the union. Prior to this, messengers often worked for 12 or 15 cents an hour. In the press services, many operators worked a six-day week for \$18. Now there is a graduated step-up scale with \$98.50 the minimum for a five-day week.

Many gains have been made in recent years. It is estimated that the overall increase for members of the Commercial Telegraphers has been 100 percent over a period of the past eight years.

Today, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has approximately 35,000 members in 100 locals. Of this number, more than 20,000 are employed by Western Union. The remainder are engaged in press services, and brokers offices both here and in Canada. There are also some engaged in radio communication which does not embrace broadcasting in any way.

Per capita to the C.T.U. International Office is \$4.20 per year, out of which a monthly magazine, *The Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*, is sent to all members and a graduated death benefit of \$150 to \$300 depending on years of membership (1 to 15) is paid.

There is no apprenticeship system set up by the union since the companies handle the training of new employees.

Many a messenger boy in the old days became an operator by observing telegraphers in action and practicing on a dead key. In case of emergency they were often pressed into service. Thus some operators began work in the telegraph industry at a very early age.

Mr. Frank Powers, editor of the *Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*, recounted for us his experi-

ences on his first job. At the age of 12 he was hired as an office boy in a Broker's office—"a bucket shop"—in a small town. Before long he was receiving and sending messages on the key and marking quotations on the big blackboard. He was so small that two flour barrels, one at each end, with a plank across them, were set up so he could reach the high board. That was really on-the-job training.

Today, in small offices, new personnel is instructed in the art of using the multiplex and teleprinter systems, right on the job by experienced personnel, but in the larger cities, operators are sent to schools to be trained on all procedures before entering Western Union or other offices.

There is much more we could write about the Telegraphers if time would permit. Theirs is a fascinating trade, one that embodies all the mind can conceive when someone speaks of "the romance of industry."

A romantic tale of Civil War days which concerned telegraphers and their work was found in the daily newspaper just this week. It arose in connection with the proposal by Congress to build a new National Airport at Burke, Virginia. It was at Burke that Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart, the famed young Jeb Stuart, second only to Lee in popularity among Confederate officers, seized the telegraph station there and put his own operator, a man named Sheppard, listening to the excited chattering of the Morse key. It is said that Jeb Stuart laughed long and hard when he learned the message being transmitted concerned complete plans for capturing the bold rebel in gray, himself.

There are many recorded cases of extreme devotion to duty by telegraph operators, for they have ever been known to be reliable, conscientious workers, sticking with their jobs through all circumstances, until relieved or their work is completed. Many times an operator has sat 10, 12, 14 hours at his key or teletype without pause, when for some reason or

other his relief has been delayed. Often in the daily newspapers we come across items like this:

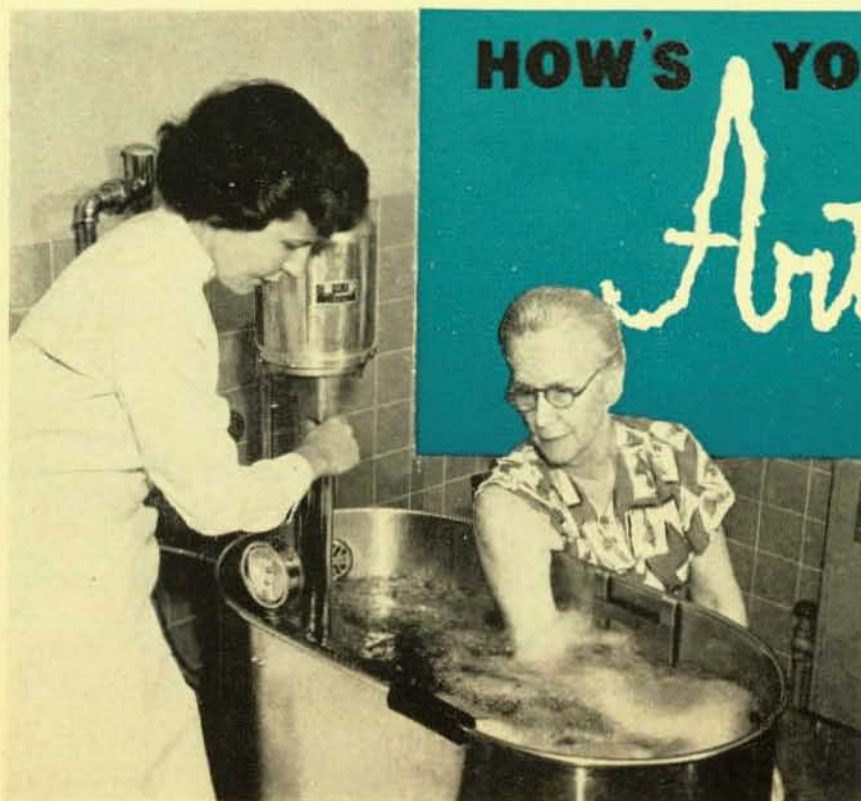
"Faithful operator risks life—stays at post in flood. Many lives saved by warnings sent to nearby towns."

The United States Postal Workers have an excellent reputation for always seeing that the "mail goes through." Telegraph operators in press services can rival this position for their motto must certainly be "the news must go through." Witness the case of an A. P. operator James Igoe of Minneapolis. He was transmitting a very important story when a fire broke out in the building. In spite of the shouts, and the smoke and the knowledge that the fire was coming closer, Igoe stuck to his job until the item was finished. As a result, he was trapped and lost his life. This is an *unusual case* but it graphically illustrates the devotion to duty that is *usual* with the men and women who man our telegraph instruments in cities great and small all over our mighty nation.

And the Commercial Telegraphers' Story is only halfway finished. There are many chapters yet to be written. New machines, new experiments are being tried every day, bringing new members into the C.T.U. ranks.

As time goes on, our country will continue to lead the way in being first in communications. The Commercial Telegraphers, in peace and in war, will continue to be a vital part of that progress and growth. We are proud to salute the officers and members of this fine union this month and wish them much success in the years ahead. We ask support for them too, from our members, whenever and wherever such support might be needed.

We wish to extend our most sincere thanks to Mr. Frank Powers, Editor of *The Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*, Mr. Fred Powers of Orvis Brothers, Brokers, and Mr. Harry Leimback of the Associated Press, for their excellent cooperation in enabling us to get material and pictures for "The Commercial Telegraphers' Story."



HOW'S YOUR

Arthritis

ANOTHER IN THE
Journal
HEALTH SERIES

YES, how's your arthritis? We'll wager a guess that this simple question is asked more than five million times a day, right here in our United States. What is the basis for our statement? Simply this—there are seven and one half million citizens living in the United States today who have arthritis or rheumatism in some form. Did you know that the sufferers from rheumatic diseases today outnumber all the victims of cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, and heart disease combined? It's not unlikely then, that sympathetic friends of sufferers from arthritis and rheumatism should solicitously inquire about it, because usually when a man or woman suffers from an acute case, the world knows about it!

Not a New Disease

Now arthritis is certainly not a new disease. In fact, it is the oldest chronic disease known to man. We know from the joints of the mummified bodies buried before the pyramids were raised, that it existed in ancient Egypt. Spa treatments date back to ancient Greece and Rome. In fact, arthritis and all its attendant pains

even preceded man on our planet for bones of dinosaurs, two million years old, show crustaceous growths on their joints which are the trademark of arthritis.

Now just exactly what is arthritis? Well, any condition involving an inflammation of the bones and joints is called arthritis. It produces pain, swelling, stiffness and eventually deformity. Arthritis has two common forms, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. In rheumatoid arthritis, inflammation of the joint leads eventually to wasting away of the joint cartilage and later to thinning of the bones at the joint. In osteoarthritis, the changes which take place in the joint are degeneration of cartilage and overgrowth of bone.

You have all known victims of arthritis—seen the swollen joints, the fingers that are drawn backward somewhat grotesquely. You have watched people

with it—the middle-aged clerk writing out sales slips, each line a renewed agony. Or perhaps it's a young man hobbling along on crutches, just barely able to move his swollen knees.

But these are all externals. In severe cases, rheumatoid arthritis may go farther than just what is obvious to the casual observer. Inside, additional and more dangerous changes may be going on. It



Diathermy treatment, given by nurse, is found beneficial by this elderly patient.

may blind the eyes, weaken the heart, cause inflammation of the membranes of the lungs, swelling of the lymph glands, liver and spleen, disturbances of the intestines, the bone marrow, the nerves. The arthritis or rheumatism sufferer may not only have swollen, agonizingly painful hands, knees, feet—he may be generally and severely ill. Eventually those inflamed joints may scar over and calcification may develop, crippling the patient permanently.

Not a very pretty picture is it?

Now what causes arthritis? No one knows exactly. Research scientists are constantly toiling away in their laboratories attempting to put their finger on the true cause. There are all sorts of theories—bacteria or change of metabolism among others.

But this much seems plain. The beginning and development of both forms of arthritis are related to the general health of the body. Anything that weakens the constitution—prolonged mental or physical strain, exposure to cold or wet, poor food habits, chronic constipation or poor body mechanics may furnish fertile soil for the actual cause of arthritis. The tendency to develop arthritis runs in families.

Rheumatoid arthritis begins usually before the age of 40 and infection appears to play an important part in its onset. Fre-

quently the immediate cause is a localized infection in the teeth, tonsils, nasal sinuses, genitourinary tract, or intestinal tract. Exposure to cold and dampness, severe nervous strain, or injury to the affected joint may bring on an attack.

Often before definite symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis appear, the person attacked may have a feeling of "just not being up to par." He may find his daily work seems harder than it used to, his appetite may be poor and perhaps digestion and bowels may be out of order. He may be a little pale and lose some weight.

The actual onset of the disease usually begins with inflammation of several joints—sometimes gradually without fever—sometimes suddenly with fever and rapid heart beat. Usually the joints of the feet and fingers are affected first. If rheumatoid arthritis is not treated it may progress until the larger joints become permanently stiffened, resulting in varying degrees of helplessness.

Osteoarthritis is a disease of middle and old age. It rarely occurs before the age of 50. It is caused by aging of the cartilage of the joints. It is the result of wear and tear and consequently usually first affects the joints which have received the most use, like the fingers, or those which have borne weight and strain, like the knees and spine. Often the

immediate cause of osteoarthritis is an injury.

As a rule the onset of osteoarthritis is gradual and it often attacks hearty, well-nourished people. The person affected may first notice tenderness and soreness in one or more joints. The joints of the fingers and thumb may be attacked first, or one or more of the large joints—for example the hip or the knee. A slight soreness, aggravated by exercise is commonly the first symptom. As time goes on, the joints become more and more uncomfortable. The pain at first is usually moderate, although it may become fairly constant and severe when the joint is overused. It is relieved by rest. Later on, particularly if treatment is not begun early, the affected joint becomes thickened, and creaks and grates on movement. However, with early treatment, the wearing away of the joints may be slowed down or completely stopped. Relief from pain may be obtained, and the person may regain much of the ability to use his joints, depending a good deal on his age.

Now then, if you have arthritis what do you do about it? Well, the first and foremost thing to do, as is the case with every serious ailment, is to consult your physician. If proper treatment is begun before the joints have been severely damaged, the likelihood of improvement and relief is great.



Arthritis sufferers use various types of machines to exercise muscles and prevent atrophy. Here nurse helps patient.



Diathermy, the therapeutic heating of tissues beneath the skin by means of high-frequency oscillations, is used.

The specific treatment will be applied by the physician according to the type of arthritis from which the patient is suffering. The general health may need building up. The physician will probably make a thorough search for abscessed teeth, infected tonsils or sinuses or any other source of infection.

Rest for the body as a whole, and for the affected joints is essential to improvement. In the acute stages of rheumatoid arthritis, bed rest is necessary usually with certain limited daily exercises to prevent joints stiffening.

Adjustments Needed

There may be certain adjustments needed in the diet depending upon whether or not weight is normal. Persons with rheumatoid arthritis are often underweight and may need building up with plentiful amounts of food. Persons with osteoarthritis, on the other hand, are likely to be overweight and need a low calory diet in order not to place any more weight strain on the joints. The physician will prescribe the right plan for you and in every case it will include a well-balanced diet of meats, fruits, vegetables, juices and dairy products rich in iron and vitamins.

Physiotherapy—The application of heat to the joints with hot packs, electrical bakers, hot tub baths,

hot water bottles and by other means is often beneficial and can be done regularly at home. Light massage of the muscles above and below the joints increases the supply of blood to the joints, but the joints themselves should not be massaged. Use of heat and massage has been found to be of great value in the treatment of most cases of arthritis but should be done only by the advice of a physician and in a manner prescribed by him.

By far the brightest lining in the dark cloud of arthritis however, is the wonderful recent discovery of the so-called "miracle" drugs. Until the announcement in 1949 from the Mayo Clinic that rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic fever has responded dramatically to two hormones, ACTH (from the pituitary gland) and cortisone (from the adrenal gland) treatment for arthritis had been largely symptomatic—that is, simply to relieve the pain. Now with these miracle drugs, science holds out shining hopes of permanent cures of the various forms of arthritis.

Use Is Limited

At present, use of the miracle drugs is limited. ACTH is being used almost exclusively for research purposes and cortisone is used only under hospital supervision. However, progress is being made every day and although costly and difficult to process, the

quantity of hormone drugs being manufactured is being increased daily.

We should like to cite you an example of the almost unbelievable good effects of the administration of ACTH and cortisone. Alton L. Blakeslee in a recent pamphlet describes the case of a woman who winced when a doctor moved her wrists, swollen with arthritis. It hurt to climb stairs and she did it in short, agonizing jerks. She was completely unable to comb her hair. Her stiff, crippled fingers could not wring out a dishrag.

Pain Disappeared

Three days later, injections of the hormone had completely banished the pain and stiffness. She laughed, walked, even ran, cared easily for her hair and carried on all her household tasks.

News of progress on the arthritis front is doubly good to those of us who hear of it, first, because we who have arthritis or know others with it are happy for the hope of a cure, and second, purely from the practical standpoint, we as citizens and taxpayers are glad. Do you realize that 97 million work-days are lost annually due to arthritis? That's equivalent to having 320,000 employable persons out of work at all times. It means that \$520 million dollars is lost annually in wages—a large proportion by families of small incomes.



The celebrated French artist, Raoul Dufy, at work after treatment for arthritis.



Artist Dufy's impression of New York Harbor, painted after he came to the United States for treatment for arthritis.

It also means that \$128 million dollars comes out of the pockets of taxpayers to provide assistance to workers permanently disabled by arthritis and rheumatism.

Action Needed

Today is the day of action. We need every one of our citizens and *we need them strong*. There are wars and peace to be won and manpower and womanpower are desperately needed. We cannot afford to have seven and a half million of our citizens incapacitated or in danger of being incapacitated. Take the case of Bill Smith for instance. He is president of a big housing development company and is carrying a volunteer Government job in addition. Recently he had such a violent attack of arthritis that he is almost an invalid. His wife has had to cancel her volunteer job as head of the Red Cross Blood Bank in a large city, to stay home and care for her husband.

There are thousands more such cases—valuable citizens helpless at a time when they are needed desperately.

Foundation's Work

We should like to bring to your attention at this point, an organization that is doing a great deal of good, not only in research but in clinical work, physiotherapy and rehabilitation for arthritis sufferers everywhere. This organization is the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation with headquarters in New York and chapters in various cities. We recommend their services to those of our members who may be in need of them and we likewise urge support for this organization whenever their annual drive for funds is held.

On the pages of your JOURNAL, you will find a graphic illustration of the power of treatment of arthritis, and it was the Foundation that was instrumental in effecting the cure. The photo of a famous French artist, Raoul Dufy, accompanies this account. He was a renowned painter and is again today, but six months ago, his hands were so gnarled and crippled with arthritis that he never expected to paint again. Through

efforts of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, Dufy was brought to America and treated. He could afford to pay and did pay, but in France no help comparable to what is being offered here in America was available.

Today Dufy is painting with the same ease and grace as he did years ago. One of his recent paintings has been photographed for you here.

Note These Symptoms

Many have been helped. Many more will be helped in the future. If you have symptoms of arthritis, here are the things to remember.

- (1) Consult your physician at once
- (2) Avoid patent medicines
- (3) Rest and relax—physically and mentally
- (4) Eat a well-balanced diet
- (5) Get plenty of sunshine and heat
- (6) Do recommended exercises
- (7) Avoid cold, wet weather
- (8) Don't become overweight

Remember this is the day of miracle treatments and miracle drugs. There should be a cure for you!

We acknowledge with thanks the kind assistance of Dr. Darrell C. Crain and Mrs. Ruth Hoyt of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation in the preparation of this article.

What Women Don't Like About Men

(Continued from Page 35)

calendars with dates marked in big red letters, "This Is It!" under his nose but that's not very subtle and certainly not romantic. No, our best course is to act very pleased and appreciative of every little thoughtful thing, and ten to one more will be forthcoming (*Woe betide us calculating females!*) Don't be like the woman I know whose husband brought her a dozen red roses on her anniversary. "But I'd so much rather have had stockings," was her unflattering comment. The pleased, expectant look died in Joe's eyes and he forgot their next anniversary.

Well ladies, we could go on and on but space is running out. Through all the criticism there was a gentle air of "In spite of their faults, we love them!" One single gal summed up her comments tersely "The only fault I have to find with men is they take their wives with them every place they go!"

And on that note of levity I close. See you next month!

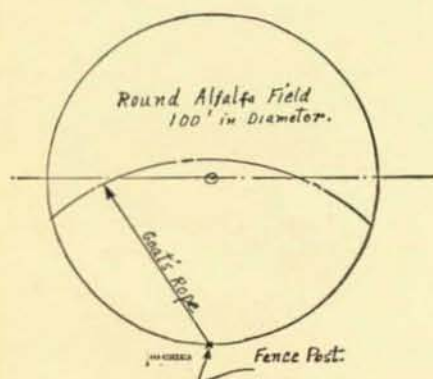
Secretary Pace Visits Chicago Show



Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, left, was an interested visitor at the exhibit of Local Union 134 at the 1951 Union Industries Show, held in Chicago in May. Shown with him, from left, are William Cleary, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Thomas Tough of the Clifford-Petersen Tool Company; and Charles D. Mason, co-ordinator, Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Approximately a million persons visited the Show, held at Soldier Field.

Questions and Answers

Q. My question is: How long a rope should the goat be tied with so he can graze over just half the area of the field?



Find the radius of the goat's arc; he covers just one half of the area of the field.

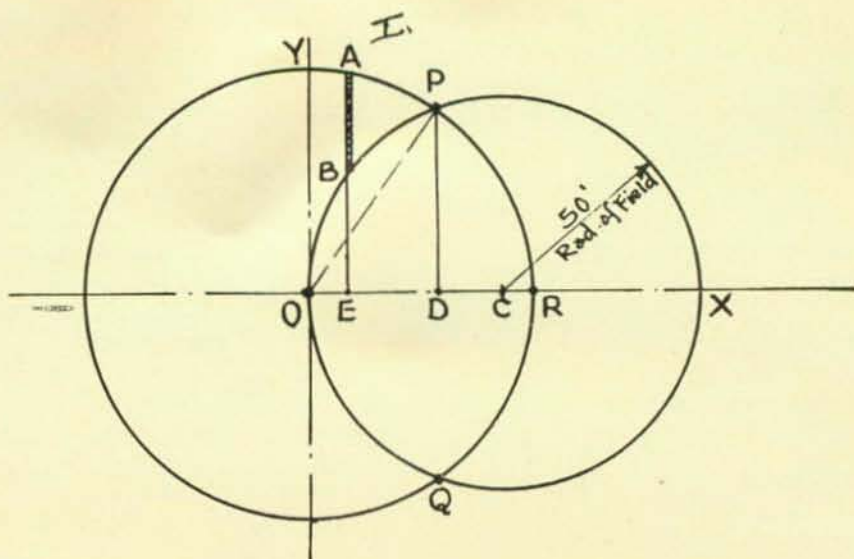
I know quite a number of fellows who are trying to work this problem.

CHARLIE L. RADER,
Local Union 1245.

A. Let O = Stake to which goat is tied. Let OC = a (this is equal to 50 ft. in the problem). Let OR = r (which is the radius of curvature desired). Also OP = OR. Therefore OBPRQO shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area of the field whose center is C, and the section OBPRQO must equal $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circle whose center is O, i.e.

$$\frac{\pi a^2}{4} \text{ (Radians).}$$

Also area OBPRQO = area of quadrant OYPRO minus area of sector OYPBO. Now area OYPBO equals by integral calculus the summations (Σ) of the incremental areas of the rectangle AB.



$$\text{Therefore } OYPBO = \int_0^{x=OD} (\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}) dx,$$

where $\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} = AE$

$$\text{When } X = OE \text{ and } BE = \sqrt{2ax - x^2} = \sqrt{(a - x)^2 - a^2}.$$

Solving the equations of the circles, whose centers are O and C, simultaneously we get:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \\ x^2 - 2ax + y^2 &= 0 \\ \text{Subtracting: } 2ax &= r^2 \\ x = OD &= \frac{r^2}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

By making use of integral calculus tables we get:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{r^2/2a} (\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}) dx \\ &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + \frac{r^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{r} - \frac{x - a}{2} \sqrt{2ax - x^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x - a}{a} \Big|_0^{r^2/2a} \\ &= \frac{r^2}{4a} \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4a^2}} + \frac{r^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{r}{2a} - \frac{r^2 - 2a^2}{4a} \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4a^2}} \\ &\quad - \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{r^2 - 2a^2}{2a^2} \right) + \frac{a^2}{2} (\arcsin - 1) \\ &= \frac{r}{4} \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} + \frac{r^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{r}{2a} - \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{r^2}{2a^2} - 1 \right) - \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\text{Note: } \arcsin -1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \text{Area of sector OYPBO}$$

Since area OBPRQO = area OYPRO - area OYPBO and

$$OYPRO = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$OBPRO = \frac{11r^2}{4} - \left[\frac{r}{4} \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} + \frac{r^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{r}{2a} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{r^2}{2a^2} - 1 \right) - \frac{11a^2}{4} \right] = \frac{11a^2}{4}$$

We must solve for "r" so that this equation is true.

Since such an equation cannot be solved for exact values, we can only seek an approximate solution by trial methods.

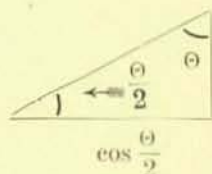
To simplify the equation for area OBPRO we put $r = 2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ (obtained from the angle POX) and then we try to calculate θ .

Substituting this value for "r" in the above equation after removing the brackets and changing signs:

$$\frac{411 a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{4} - \frac{2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sqrt{4a^2 - 4a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}}{4} \\ - \frac{4a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2} \arcsin \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 \right) = 0 \\ \text{i.e., } 11a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - a^2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - 2a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\frac{11}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \\ + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin (\cos \theta) = 0$$

$$\left[\text{Note: } \arcsin \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \text{Angle whose sine is } \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

From the right triangle:



$$\sin \theta = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence } \theta + \frac{\theta}{2} = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (Radians)}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \theta = \arcsin \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ as substituted above.}$$

$$\text{Likewise } 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 = 2 \left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \right) - 1 = \cos \theta \text{ by trigonometry.}$$

$$\text{Also } \arcsin (\cos \theta) = \text{Angle whose sine is } \cos \theta$$

$$\text{But } \cos \theta = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right)$$

$$\therefore \arcsin (\cos \theta) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$$

Moreover since $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$, we have:

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta$$

The equation above is now reduced to:

$$11a^2 \cancel{\cos^2} \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \sin \theta - 11a^2 \cancel{\cos^2} \frac{\theta}{2} + a^2 \theta \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{a^2 \pi}{4} - \frac{a^2 \theta}{2} = 0$$

(Continued on next page)

Comment

EDITOR: In your "Questions and Answers" department in the March issue, the second question asked was about banking two big transformers with one little one. May I suggest that it is common practice to bank transformers of unequal size in closed delta as long as the percent impedances are the same; that is, as long as the full load secondary voltages are equal as well as the no-load secondary voltages?

I would suggest that if the percent impedance ratings of the small transformers are the same as those of the large transformers, the three small ones be connected in parallel with each other and this combination be connected in closed delta with the two large ones.

If the percent impedances of the large transformers are different than those of the smaller ones, the two large transformers could be connected in parallel with each other and the three small ones in parallel with each other and then these two combinations connected in open delta.

DON BUELL,
Local 77, Seattle.

EDITOR: Where vibration or heat burns out 6 watt 120 volt lamps, the NE45 Neon lamp 1/4 watt is a good replacement and the cost is about 35¢ or less in quantity. We used these on airplane test and I don't recall renewing any.

ROBERT E. PALMER,
Local 124

Editor: Regarding the diagram by R. J. Kertson in the March 1951 issue, Mr. Kertson seems to have something many electricians have long tried to do—how to connect 15 watt light globes or 600 watt heating elements to one side of the line and make them work.

It would seem he left his neutral hanging in thin air. I would be interested in seeing a corrected diagram published with an explanation as to what the 2 "test receptacles" are used for and as to why the 230 v. feed, also where the test probe is actually connected.

I would like some Brother who has
(Continued on next page)

Since $\cos^2 \frac{\Theta}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \Theta}{2}$ By trigonometry and cancelling:

$$-\frac{a^2}{2} \sin \Theta + a^2 \Theta \left(\frac{1 + \cos \Theta}{2} \right) + \frac{a^2 \Pi}{4} - \frac{a^2 \Theta}{2} = 0$$

To simplify, divide through by a^2 and cancel out $\frac{a^2 \Theta}{2}$:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sin \Theta + \frac{\Theta \cos \Theta}{2} + \frac{\Pi}{4} = 0$$

$$\text{or } \sin \Theta - \Theta \cos \Theta = \frac{\Pi}{2} = 1.57 \text{ Radians.}$$

This is an equation for which we must use the radian tables for Θ in order to find a value for Θ , which will make the equation true. And so by trial of various values of Θ from $\Theta = 1$ through 2 we find that the value of $\Theta = 1.91$ radians makes the equation true.

Since $1.91 \text{ radians} = 109.52^\circ$ we substitute this value in the original equation that was used as a substitution for "r" i.e. $r = 2a \cos \frac{\Theta}{2}$

$$r = 2a \cos 54.76^\circ = 2a (.577) = 1.154a$$

Hence the required radius of curvature over which the goat can roam is $1.154 \times \text{radius of field}$, i.e. $1.154 \times 50 = 57.7 + \text{feet}$.

Comment

(Continued from last page)

had shop experience to tell me how to test an electric blanket. The one in mind has dual controls with pilot lite in each control, but with cord of blanket not plugged into cord from controls, the pilot lights will light, if switches are on. How can you test to see if blanket has broken connection if required to do so?

JOHN D. STINE
Local Union 551

Editor: It looks like Bro. R. J. Kertson made a slight mistake in his diagram. I've taken the liberty of

correcting it on the original, I wonder how many will pick this up.

Sincerely,

BRO. FRED SCHLING
Local Union 3, N. Y.

Editor's Note: We are grateful for Brother Fred Schling's observation as to the faulty connection of the one test probe. The error was made in redrawing Brother Kertson's sketch and not by him. The correct sketch is reprinted below.

The two Test Receptacles are used for testing any 115 volt device which does not require the higher resistors in series with ungrounded lead. The 230 volts is required to test a 230 volt device by tapping into the ungrounded conductor side of each test receptacle.

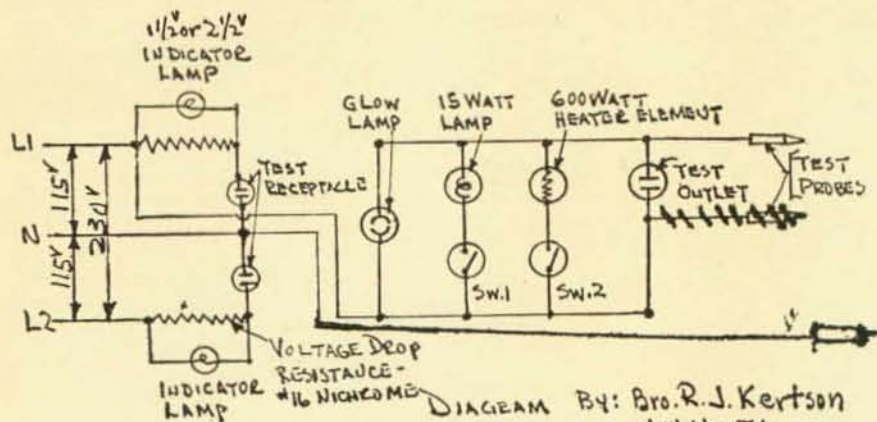


Diagram corrected by Fred Schling, L. U. 3

Ground Rod Driver Invented by Texan

P. C. "Tex" Carruthers, a member of Local Union 57, Salt Lake City and formerly of Local 66, Houston, Texas, has invented a ground rod driver that is said to effect great savings in both time and money, to say nothing of its great value as a safety device.



Pointing out that in construction work two men are usually required to drive a ground rod even when it is possible for one man to do the actual work of driving the rod, Brother Carruthers states that his ground rod driver is effectively and efficiently used by a single operator. It is operated as follows:

First the rod to be driven is inserted, with the pointed end down, through the top of the hammer handle, down into the hammer guide, and on through the hammer head, the slip box, and the bushing until the rod extends below the tool from 12 to 18 inches.

After the rod is inserted, the handle is raised a few inches and brought down with a slight pressure upon the anvil to lock the slips around the rod to be driven. After the rod has been locked, the small pin attached to the short length of chain on the side of the hammer handle is inserted through the drilled hole in the hammer handle and the tapping wing. The pinion will hold the entire tool so the rod will not slip when it is ready to be driven into the ground.

The tool, with the inserted rod, is then raised upward and dropped to the ground to sink the rod into the ground in an upright position.

Manufactured in small, medium and large sizes, according to different sized rods to be driven with the tool, it sells for \$75 F.O.B. Texas. Inquiries or orders should be addressed to P. C. Carruthers, 700 Thompson Street, Kilgore, Texas.

St. Louis Jet Plant Enjoys Rapid Growth

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Sprawling low along the north fringe of the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport stands the enormous McDonnell Aircraft plant, bustling with the jet-propelled tempo of our modern times. Its products—the Banshee, Little Henry, Goblin, and Voodoo—have made aviation history. These fast fighter planes can streak through the air at speeds of over 500 miles an hour.

The McDonnell corporation—a comparative newcomer to aviation—was formed July 6, 1939 with only two employes on the payroll. Expansion came rapidly, and by October, they had 15 employes and a modest office at the airport.

In 1940 the Air Force was building its strength, and McDonnell was asked to help with aeronautical engineering work and production of aircraft parts. Employees and management earned a reputation for producing on schedule, and in 1942, the company received a contract to produce their first airplane—a twin-engine bomber trainer.

It was probably bold aircraft engineering and early experiments in jet propulsion that won the company a Navy contract for a plane that was destined to write aircraft history. This was a twin-engine jet fighter that is now known as the "Phantom," and was the first jet plane to take off and land on a U. S. aircraft carrier. The McDonnell corporation designed, experimented and produced other great jet planes including the

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

Banshee which is a twin-jet carrier-based fighter, the XF-88, a twin-jet long range "penetration" fighter; and the XF-85 a "parasite" fighter which is designed to operate from the bomb bay of a B-36.

The production line also turns out jet helicopters—from small 280 pound jobs to the large twin-jet, five-ton rescue type of 'copter; jet propelled parasite fighters, and propulsion and guided missiles. These are big production jobs for a big St. Louis company that has improved and perfected their products until today they are considered the leader in their field.

The McDonnell plant covers over a million and a half square feet of floor space located on 110 acres of ground at Lambert Municipal field. There are 7,800 people employed, and the company has a yearly payroll of \$21,587,443.

Local Union No. 1 has over 70 plant maintenance men employed at McDonnell. These men maintain and keep in perfect running order every conceivable type of machinery. These range from split phase motors to enormous electronically operated equipment.

The men work on a "round the

clock" schedule since the company maintains a 24-hour production schedule.

Although Local No. 1 has only a very small number of men employed in comparison with the major trades on the job, we have a fine working agreement for the electrical men at McDonnell. When new contracts for all trades were negotiated last year, Local No. 1 received the largest increase in wages of all trades involved.

The men are employed on a three-shift basis, with extra pay for the second and third shifts. Full pay is received on legal holidays, and double time is received when these days are worked. The regular work week is 40 hours, with overtime rates for work after that.

Men at the company one year receive a 40-hour vacation, and this increases to 80 hours for four-year men.

The agreement also provides for Federal government apprentice training program with the same working conditions, and calling for a wage rate up to \$1.78 per hour until accepted by the union as journeymen. When they become journeymen, their wages go to \$1.93 an hour basic pay.

Men Who Work in St. Louis Jet Plant



Local No. 1 men are called on to check trouble on a large electronically controlled spot welder with refrigerated electrodes. Shown are W. C. Bowcott, assistant public relations manager, Francis Bogue, Donald Rose, Jr., shop steward, Earl Williams and Paul Nolte, business representative of Local No. 1.



A section of the motor repair shop at McDonnell showing Local No. 1 men on the job. These men rewind all motors in this plant. From left: Harrel Collett, Jim Parsons, Earl Williams, chief steward, Business Representative Paul Nolte, and W. T. Bowcard, assistant public relations manager of McDonnell Aircraft Co.

PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*



This distinguished looking gentleman is J. W. Goodwin, one of our most faithful press secretaries and he hails from down south, L. U. 835, Jackson, Tennessee. He has been a member of the I.B.E.W. since June 1939. As well as acting as press secretary of his local, Brother Goodwin performs a number of other important tasks for his union, for example, he is a member of both the Executive Board and the Examining Board. He is a delegate to the annual TVA Panel Meeting held in Chattanooga each year, as well as a delegate to TVA's Annual Wage Conference held in Knoxville.

Brother Goodwin has been contributing articles to the JOURNAL for some time. We thank him for his letters and we hope he will keep up the good work. The editor and staff of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is proud to pay this little tribute to him this month.

Local No. 1 has full bargaining rights for all electricians employed at McDonnell Corporation—an institution that is serving the community and the nation.

FRANK G. KAUFFMAN, P. S.

• • •

Vicious Arguments of N.A.M. Again to Fore

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the years come and go and the special holidays such as Memorial Day and Independence Day come around we find it more and more difficult to get out a letter, appropriate to the occasion, without repeating our thoughts of previous years. There is always the temptation to moralize or "preach."

In going over some of our "old" letters we find that human nature does not seem to change. For instance, we found that in our letter for the September 1946 issue of our JOURNAL we called attention to the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers' president admitted before a Congressional committee that his organization had spent \$395,000 to fight price control legislation. That was when they promised that prices would come down and meat would be plentiful if controls were removed. Most of you that read this will remember what happened. Today we again have the N.A.M. fighting price control by backing up the meat packers and the organized farm groups in their efforts to block control of meat prices in spite of the fact that beef prices are, at this writing, 152 percent of parity and parity, when

it was instituted, was widely proclaimed as providing a generous profit.

Just as the American Medical Association is spending millions of dollars to fight National Health and Hospitalization legislation without offering a practical substitute, so with those that oppose price control on meats. Instead of offering constructive suggestions they threaten us with scarcity of meat and black markets, which to our mind is a brazen threat to ignore and violate the law. Can you picture what would happen to a labor organization if it attempted anything of that kind? Every newspaper editor and columnist would be writing reams about the traitorous scoundrels. Here in New York there are only a couple of papers that have the courage to condemn the packers and their cohorts and that percentage would probably hold for the rest of the Nation.

Since the reorganization of the Wage Stabilization Board through which President Truman recognized the fact that labor's voice should be heard, we hear nothing but condemnation of its rulings that go slightly over the 10 percent maximum established by the former W.S.B. against which labor's representatives rebelled. Yet the Farm Group demand that they be exempted from all price control. Even industry is controlled to some extent now but it is a sure bet that if meat prices were to be exempted from control that it would not be long before the N.A.M. would be demanding exemption for industry leaving only the controls on labor.

We hear much about what industry is doing to expedite the defense effort but we hear little of the fact that they have increased costs to the Government to such an extent that it is hamstringing the effort to "pay as we go" for service material. We hear much about increasing production to prevent inflation but have you heard of any of the producers keeping prices down as production increased? Even before the fighting broke out in Korea, prices were climbing out of all proportion to the increases in wages.

We doubt if these problems will have been solved by the time this is read, on or about Independence Day, but whether they are or not, ask yourself "Are these people doing their utmost to thwart communism?"

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

• • •

Chicago Completes One More Subway Link

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—The consummation of a dream by planners and builders of a mighty city was realized in this year of 1951, with the completion of Route 2 of Chicago's initial system of subways.

Construction of Route 1 (State St. Tube) was started in 1938 and completed in 1943. It is a two-tracked subway and is 4.9 miles in length. Route 2, the Milwaukee-Dearborn-Congress Subway is a two-tracked subway 3.99 miles in length, which will emerge in the vicinity of Halsted St. and continue westward to a point near So. Lotus Ave. (5432 West) as an "open cut" rapid transit line in the median strip of the Congress St. Superhighway. Construction on Route 2 was started March 15, 1939 and continued simultaneously with the State St. project until 1942, when work was halted because of material shortages arising out of World War II. With the war over, construction activities were resumed on March 25, 1946, and this was completed and formally began serving people of Chicago on February 25, 1951.

The estimated cost was \$75,000,000.00, of which \$64,000,000.00 was allotted to the basic construction of tubes, stations and structures, 150,000 tons of steel, 1,250,000 barrels of cement, 1,250,000 cubic yards of stone and sand, 300 miles of conduit and large quantities of other material. More than 2,500,000 cubic yards of clay were excavated in the tunneling process.

To the average C. T. A. rider, the new Milwaukee-Dearborn-Congress Subway probably represents merely a quicker means of transportation between his home station or transfer point and his place of business in the downtown area. His first im-

pressions may have included the new, fast, comfortable and well-lighted cars with wide double doors for convenience and speed in loading and unloading passengers; the fast, smooth ride through well-lighted tubes; the jerkless stops at bright and cheerful stations, decorated in distinctive and pleasing color combinations; and the effortless climb via safe modern escalators to a mezzanine area where short stairs lead to sidewalks on either side of the street. He would most likely have noticed that all general illumination in mezzanine and platform areas, as well as along tube sections between stations, is furnished by glass enclosed fluorescent lamps. If he had the opportunity to sit or stand in the head end of a train, while operating through the subway, he would have noticed the closely spaced block signals, which clearly indicate to the motorman whether it is safe to proceed at full speed, to reduce speed or to stop, depending upon the location of a preceding train. He would probably not have been aware that automatic trip devices, operating in conjunction with the block signals, were at all times ready to stop the train if the motorman permitted the train to pass a red signal.

Other conditions, such as the adequate ventilation with a minimum of draughts in station areas, the absence of air-borne dust, the comfortable temperatures both summer and winter, the elaborate drainage system, riding qualities resulting from special track design, half ties imbedded in concrete, heavy steel rails having welded joints and resting on rubber; two of the longest subway train platforms in the world located in Chicago's loop area would probably have passed unnoticed.

The electrical worker, whose livelihood depends upon the installation or maintenance of electrical equipment, is not only interested in all of the above mentioned features of the new subway, but is naturally curious to know more about what is not visible to the average rider or visitor to the subway. He will realize at once that there must be cables in ducts to supply traction power for the operation of trains, fed through circuit breakers, controls, cables and wiring in conduits; that each drainage pump, ventilating fan and escalator must be powered by an electric motor with its accompanying control panel and wiring.

The following summary was prepared to indicate briefly the quantities of the various kinds of electrical equipment installed by members of L.U. 9 and our sister L.U. 134 in the slightly less than 5 miles of double track subway.

TRACTION POWER

Supplied at 600 volts direct current

Poem of the Month

THE COMMON ROAD

*I want to travel the common road
With the great crowd surging by,
Where there's many a laugh and many a load,
And many a smile and sigh.
I want to be on the common way
With its endless tramping feet,
In the summer bright and winter gray,
In the noonday sun and heat.
In the cool of evening with shadows nigh,
At dawn, when the sun breaks clear,
I want the great crowd passing by,
To ken what they see and hear.
I want to be one of the common herd,
Not live in a sheltered way,
Want to be thrilled, want to be stirred
By the great crowd day by day;
To glimpse the restful valley deep,
To toil up the rugged hill,
To see the brooks which shyly creep,
To have the torrents thrill.
I want to laugh with the common man
Wherever he chance to be,
I want to aid him when I can
Whenever there's need of me.
I want to lend a helping hand
Over the rough and steep
To a child too young to understand—
To comfort those who weep.
I want to live and work and plan
With the great crowd surging by,
To mingle with the common man,
No better or worse than I.*

SILAS H. PERKINS

from three substations external to the subway and previously used for other C. T. A. load.

A total of 33 circuit breakers within the subway premises, ranging in capacity from 600 to 3,000 amperes.

Twenty one miles of power cable from 500,000 CM to 1,500,000 CM in size.

Nearly 16 miles of multiple conductor control cable, ranging from 4 to 16 conductors of 14 gauge wire.

A. C. LIGHT AND POWER

Furnished at 120/208 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles at 14 locations by the

Commonwealth Edison Company. Each location has duplicate services, and automatic switch equipment is installed in the subway to provide automatic transfer from one service, called the normal, to the alternate service in case of a failure of the normal service.

More than 1600 circuit breakers rated from 20 to 1200 amperes in A. C. Switchboards and Cabinets.

3300 fluorescent and 1800 incandescent light units requiring nearly 300 KW of power.

120 remotely operated contractors

Negotiate Detroit Edison Contract



The above representatives of L. U. 17, Detroit, Mich., brought to a successful conclusion the negotiations for a new contract with the Detroit Edison Company. Signers are identified in letter from local.

for the control of general illumination in steps, to adjust for peak and off-peak traffic conditions in mezzanine and platform areas, or for hours of light and darkness on street stairs.

Twelve drainage pumps ranging in capacity from 500 to 1500 gallons per minute driven by motors from 15 to 50 horsepower, having a combined capacity of 10,500 gallons per minute.

Nineteen ventilating fans capable of exhausting air at rates from 23,000 cubic feet per minute in station areas to 130,000 cubic feet per minute for the largest tunnel fan at the river. The combined capacity of 900,000 cubic feet per minute requires a total of 320 horsepower.

Seventeen escalators totaling 275 horsepower in electric motors.

SUPERVISORY CONTROL

An extensive system terminating in the Power Supervisor's Office to provide control and supervision or supervision only from that point of a total of 113 devices in the subway. These devices include traction power circuit breakers, light and power services, ventilating fans, drainage pumps and the supervisory equipment itself.

EMERGENCY ALARM

A system, similar to a municipal fire alarm system, consisting of 97 alarm boxes located along the route of the subway at intervals of about 450 feet, which makes possible the almost instant removal of traction power from the track or tracks visible from the alarm box operated.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

About 110 dial-type instruments connected through nitrogen-filled cable to the machine switching equip-

ment located in the 79 W. Monroe Building. Instruments are located in the Ticket Agents' Booths, adjacent to Emergency Alarm Boxes and at other strategic locations.

FUTURE SUBWAYS

Plans of the City of Chicago call for the construction of additional subways as extensions of this initial system as early as international conditions and financing problems will permit.

For help and assistance in compiling the material for the above article, I wish to thank Superintendent of Construction and Maintenance Richard M. Dwyer and Chief Testing Engineer C. J. Buck; also Brother James Conlon, field engineer of construction.

N. O. BURKHARD, P. S.

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Strength for Electrical Ordinance Sought

L. U. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Again it comes news time from Local No. 12. As the old saying goes "no news is good news." But often I wonder, as news seems to be getting to be a scarcity; in fact, at times it seems lacking entirely.

With no new information on the Frying-Pan-Arkansas Diversion Project, and nothing new in the way of work, things are pretty quiet around Pueblo.

At this writing, we of the organized electrical trade, along with our contractors and other interested individuals, are attempting to revise the City of Pueblo electrical ordinance. We have had an ordinance and electrical inspector for several years but

the ordinance has never really had enough teeth in it to be effective. This is the fault we are trying to eliminate, also we feel that we need an additional electrical inspector. All journeymen who work at the trade in the city have been required to have a journeyman's license, which is obtainable by passing an examination given by the Board of Examiners for the city and paying the fee of \$5.00, but the number of persons who operate in the city without this license have been on the increase, a condition which has been brought about by the lack of teeth in the ordinance. On several occasions violators have been ordered into court but the cases were either dismissed or never brought to trial due to the fact that the exact nature of the violations were not specifically stated in the ordinance. It seems that in order to get a conviction in a case of this nature every violation must be covered in particular. By the time this article goes to press we hope to have made some headway in getting the matter ironed out. Our position is extremely fortunate since the city manager, city engineer and most other city officials concerned are heartily in accord with our ideas on the subject.

BOIS R. (SLATS) COUNCIL, P. S.

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Detroit Local Gains Contract Advances

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Our business manager's time is heavily consumed in the negotiation of union contracts with the different employers of our membership. Contracts will soon be negotiated with the Detroit Street Railways, the R. E. A. at

L. U. 18, Los Angeles Installs New Generating Units



Administrative Assistant George Simmonds of L. U. 18, has forwarded this photo of a portion of the crew under Brother Herb Carr at work on the installation of three new generating units in the gorge of the Owens River north of Los Angeles. The project should be completed in time for next month's peak power demand and the new units will add another 100,000 KW to the generating capacity of the Department of Water and Power.

Ubly, Wyandotte Edison, and the L. E. Meyers, Hoosier and Utilities Construction Companies. These negotiations are time consuming and nerve racking. It is a pleasure to our officers and membership when specific contracts are approved and signed by the respective parties. The Detroit Edison Company negotiations have come to a satisfactory conclusion. This new contract is one of progress, and congratulations are due to our Negotiating Committee. Above is a picture of the representatives of Local 17 and the Detroit Edison Company at the signing of the new contract. Seated left to right: A. J. Simpson, business manager Local 17, Geo. W. Spriggs, president, Walker Cisler, executive vice president, Detroit Edison, H. Hyree, assistant to president. Standing left to right: R. A. Clark, assistant general storekeeper, R. E. Harris, personnel assistant, J. W. Drummond, superintendent overhead lines, G. W. Tuttle, union relations adviser, Geo. Rogers, union Negotiating Committee, C. Bennington, union Negotiating Committee, S. F. Leahy, director of employee relations, O. E. Jenhen, assistant business manager, L. R. McCord, assistant business manager, L. J. Kaufman, deputy union negotiator, D. F. Kigar, assistant purchasing agent, R. L. McIntyre, union Negotiating Committee, J. F. McAuliffe, union Negotiating Committee, R. D. McPherson, union Negotiating Committee.

The L. E. Meyers Company has an active safety program. The Hoosier

and Utilities Companies are instituting safety programs comparable to those conducted by other companies in the area. The Hoosier Company will replace their trucks with present modern ones to conform with the present line truck standards. These changes will provide greater safety and more comfort for our Brothers.

The Red Cross Blood Mobile unit is visiting various locations outside of Detroit City limits. Our members have an opportunity to make a contribution when the mobile unit is in their vicinity. One must remember when making contributions to state that the blood is to be credited to the I.B.E.W. Local 17 Blood Bank. If this statement is not made our local will not receive credit for these contributions.

Over 60 members of our local are in the military service. Occasionally we hear from one of the boys and it is a pleasure to read their letters. All our members in the armed services are making valuable contributions to our country's defense effort. We at home have a moral obligation to these members. They are scattered all over this globe of ours and are anxious to hear from the boys at home. How about taking five minutes of your time to write a letter to one or more of our Brothers in service? We have the addresses at the office. Just call or write. The addresses will be cheerfully given you. Receiving letters when away from home has a morale build-up that is beyond description.

JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

Los Angeles Members Work in Owens Gorge

L. U. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Three hundred miles north of Los Angeles in the gorge of the Owens River between towering rock walls, a crew of Electrical Mechanics, all members of Local 18, are busily engaged in the installation of three new generating units, which when completed will add approximately another 100,000 KW to the generating capacity of the Department of Water and Power of this city.

A portion of this crew under Brother Herb Carr is shown at the site of the No. 3 Unit (the first to be installed). Work on the other units is under way and the entire project should be completed in time to help out with next winter's peak power demand.

GEORGE SIMMONDS, P. S.

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Standout Banquet Held By Bowling League

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD. — Another Brother of Local Union No. 28 has received his scroll and pin for 50 years of continuous membership in the local. The honors were bestowed upon Brother George Eveson, by Brother Gordon Freeman, Vice-President of the I.B.E.W., at a testimonial given in Brother Eveson's honor by the officers and members of Local Union No. 28.

As Local 28 Graduates Sixty-five Apprentices



Commencement exercises were held recently in Baltimore for the 65 apprentices of Local Union 28 who completed their four years of training. A story in last month's "Journal" described the exercises.



Notables who were present for graduation of Local 28's apprentices. Front row, left to right: John Beck, President N.E.C.A., Baltimore, E. G. Rost, Jr., President Local 28, C. G. Scholtz, Business Agent Local 28, Robert E. Noonan, Secretary N.J.A.T., Rev. Father R. J. Froehlich, A. N. Dahl, Field Representative of A.T.S., E. S. Sheppard, Area Superintendent, Bureau of Apprenticeship. Back Row: W. J. Moore, R. A. Dumont, R. F. Hanley, M. J. Keller, James Francey, L. D. Snyder, A. K. Fuller, T. M. Bartholmew, W. L. Spilman, Ken Davis, A. C. Hoffman, Wm. Hucksol and W. R. Delaughter. The graduation ceremony was held April 25 and witnessed by a large group.

The Bowling League having just completed its official season with one of the tightest contests yet on record, held its annual banquet on Thursday, May 24th. It is interesting to note that this banquet is held by and paid for by the members of the bowling league; no outside funds are solicited or accepted ever. My hat is off to these worthy gentlemen.

The menu consisted of a turkey dinner with all of the trimmings, from soup to nuts. The dessert was most unusual, it was an ice cream mold in the shape of a duck pin including all of the color—to say the least, it was original. Of all the affairs I have attended of Local 28's—I think this one was tops.

After dinner, trophies were awarded to the winning teams and high rollers. Brother Clem Preller, business agent of Local No. 26 presented the

trophies to the first team captained by Brother Ira Efford, who won first place only after a roll-off on the final night. The second team captained by Brother Ed. Kolb, who dropped into that position only by losing the roll-off received their trophies from Brother Carl Scholtz, business agent of Local No. 28. The third team, just two games out of first place, captained by Brother John Franz (Brother Franz is also president of the Bowling League) received trophies for their efforts from Brother George Neukomm.

Others to receive trophies were Brothers Ed. Rebstock and Joe Major for high game and Brothers J. Robinson and Ray Beck for high set. Last but not least, were the multitude of fellows who received gifts acknowledging their perfect attendance on bowling nights.

The officers of the league held a drawing for door prizes for the ladies. I believe if they had six more prizes they could have done away with the drawing and just passed them out to the ladies—So many wonderful prizes it was hard to believe.

After a few dances everyone relaxed to enjoy a little refreshment and entertainment. A floor show of very high caliber was presented. First there was Stan Walker, a magician, he was superb. Why that fellow could find lighted cigarettes anywhere and he did too. Everyone enjoyed his act immensely.

For the finale, the committee had secured a vocal artist and Brother was she a doll! Not only a good singer, but just full of good clean wit. Frankly, I think Brother Ed. Rebstock knows more about her than I do—he was closer to her.

Brother Lester German, who spends considerable time in New York singing in shows and making records, is at present in Baltimore and was on hand to sing a few songs for us, accompanied by Ad Leader's Orchestra.

Someone once said to enjoy life there must be brotherly love. This Bowling League Banquet was the most pleasing display of brotherly love anyone would want to see.

It seems obvious that the present officers, Brother John Franz, president; Brother Mark King, vice president; Brother Steve Duhan, secretary; and Brother George Freund will be unanimously reelected.

So with no more to write I will close with a proverb by Ben Franklin "None preaches better than the ant, and he says nothing."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Election Lost Through Taft-Hartley

L. U. 47, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA—Our first article appeared in the May issue of the JOURNAL; it was a brief history of our local and the gains the local has made since its inception. At that time I reported we were waiting for the N.L.R.B. to conduct our union shop election on the property of the Southern California Edison Company: The balloting is over now and even though the majority of the people voting returned "yes" ballots we lost by 50 votes. We lost? How is it possible to lose with the majority of those voting, casting a "yes" vote? One reason, Brothers, is the so called "democratic" Taft-Hartley Law.

I feel that many of our good Brothers are going to realize for the first time how far-reaching the tentacles of this venomous piece of legislation are; they have felt that up to this time it didn't affect them, that this law was to reach other union members and I am sorry to say that this seems to be the attitude of many union members throughout the country. Perhaps it will serve to wake them up. History has proved the fact that in depressions, slack times, and a loose labor market, the employer can effectively set back the labor movement, yes, right here in America.

The attendance at our meetings is still holding and we are already in the process of planning the coming contract changes.

Often times the days ahead look dark; it is easy to become discouraged, but if we stop and realize that we are still young in the labor movement, if we will do our part and change the laws that are detrimental to us, then Brothers, there is much light ahead and great hope.

DICK RAPATTONI, P. S.

50-Year Member Honored



Brother Gordon Freeman, Vice President of the I.B.E.W. presents a scroll and pin to Brother George Eveson for 50 years continuous membership in L. U. 28, Baltimore. The testimonial was held recently.

Seattleite Receiving 50-Year Pin



Brother Jonathan Skene, 78-year-old member of Local Union 46, Seattle, receives his 50-year pin and scroll from International Representative Gene Heiss. Brother Skene joined Local 77 in 1900, while he was working as a lineman with the old Grant Street Railroad. In 1904, he became an inside electrician. Brother Skene retired in 1938, but World War II manpower needs brought him back to the job temporarily. He's still hale and hearty.

Members Called to Colors



These members of L. U. 84, Atlanta, Ga., have recently entered the armed forces of our country. Left to right: Sgt. H. A. Akins; Pvt. J. J. George; Sgt. Richard Hartman; Cpl. M. B. Thurmond; Sgt. J. M. Jones. Sgt. E. R. Brooks was not present when the picture was made. Local 84 has 58 members in the armed forces and hopes for their speedy return.

Effort to Make Local "A" Membership Solely

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—The total membership of Local 77, at the end of 1950, was 6228, consisting of 4653 "A" members and 1575 "BA" members. The diversity of our membership and the many different methods of payment presents numerous problems that would be partially alleviated if all were "A" members, so a special effort is being made to bring this about. Surely everyone can see the great worth of our splendid pension and insurance plans and should welcome the chance to come under them.

Construction in the territory of 77 is at an all time high, with a drastic shortage of construction linemen. Most of this work is steel tower construction, with a small amount of substation and wood pole construction.

Since April 1, all records pertaining to members in Spokane and that vicinity have been kept in the Spokane office which will give the membership closer contact and eliminate considerable duplication. Local radio stations in Port Angeles, Bremerton, and Ellensburg went to \$1.90 and Wenatchee \$2.00. The Seattle network stations, KOMO, KJR, and KIRO, and independent KING have granted \$2.32 per hour retroactive to February 15. This last followed the placing of the network stations on the unfair list by the Seattle Central Labor Council.

The fourth annual Northwest Operators dinner was held in Spokane April 6. Vice President Oscar Harbak gave an informative talk on the growth of Local 77, growing from 143 members in 1933 to its present size, primarily due to its being big enough to aggressively police and supervise the many large utilities in its territory. Business Manager L. C. Smith of Local 77 was introduced and spoke of conditions in this district. The agenda included talks on classification of operators, jurisdiction, safety, and shift differentials. The next meeting will be held in Yakima, October 6, with a dinner as usual in April, 1952 at Coulee Dam.

The purpose of safety rules is to prevent accidents and to lighten the burden of sorrow and loss which accidents bring to all concerned, but which fall heaviest on the injured victim and his family.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

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Boston Local Feted On 50th Anniversary

L. U. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Historical Boston congratulated Local 103 on its 50th Anniversary when the Boston Garden played host to 3,200 who gathered to celebrate and pay homage to its deceased members who paved the way for this memorable occasion. On Saturday evening, April 21, 1951, Boston's greatest auditorium rocked with the applause of

our members and their guests who will remember for a long time to come this greatest of banquets and fullest of evenings.

President John A. Gilmour of 103 opened the momentous proceedings, after the last ringing strains of our National Anthem faded, with a silent tribute to our departed Brothers as taps rang sweet and clear from a remote corner of the vast arena. With a sweet chord from Karl Rhodes famous "Ice Capades" orchestra the large gathering was seated to an equally sweet dinner.

Local 103 beamed at its head table for never before had it been graced with so many notables from political, managerial and labor circles. President Gilmour started his introductions with emphasis on brevity due to the fact there were so many wonderful speakers to be heard from. Introduced for bows were: Commissioner of Labor for the State of Massachusetts John J. DelMonte, Joseph Libbon, the secretary of the Joint Conference Board for the Electrical Industry, Mr. Bernard Whalen, superintendent of wires for the City of Boston, Mr. Harrison Witherall, executive secretary State Examiners of Electricians, Mr. Hubert Connor, state director of apprentice training, Mr. Walter Carlisle, chairman of the Joint Conference Board, Mr. Alfred J. Hixon, chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Commission, Mr. Rudy Marginot, International Representative, Mr. Ernest Johnson, secretary treasurer of the Building Trades for the City of Boston, Mr. Edward Dana, general manager of the Metropolitan Transit Authority, and our grandest and most diligent 50-year member who has held in succession the important offices of financial secretary, president and treasurer of Local 103 and represented New England as an Executive Council member at the same time, Frank L. Kelley. Brothers Leon Bull, John J. Noonan, William Hanley and Louis Brown, our other 50-year members were unable to be with us.

Local Union 103 was proud to welcome as its honored guest our International President Dan W. Tracy. We were equally proud to have Boston's favorite son, Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin. A proud smile wreathed the countenance of our International Vice President John J. Regan as he came home to join with his local union in the celebration of their 50th Anniversary. State Senator John J. Powers brought the greetings and regrets from Governor Dever for his inability to attend. The ever popular Congressman John F. Kennedy was on hand to congratulate Local 103 as was our Mayor John B. Hynes.

Senator Powers conveyed a hearty greeting from our Governor and a

L. U. 103 Boston Commemorates Golden Anniversary



A general view of Boston Garden, site of the Golden Anniversary celebration of L. U. 103, April 21, 1951.

genuine regret that we did not have more labor unions of the caliber of Local 103 in our state. He spoke of the Governor's position with regard to labor legislation and praised the leadership of Local 103 in the fight for wages and conditions in Boston's organized labor movement.

Mr. Edward Dana, general manager of the Metropolitan Transit Authority, spoke of the harmony that existed between the Transit Authority and Local 103 and the commendable job they do in keeping the system operating.

Vice President Regan extended a hearty welcome to our membership and congratulated them on a job well done. He then gracefully gave way to the invited notables at the head table.

Mayor John B. Hynes, in a few chosen words told the members and their guests how pleased he was to be at their head table on such an occasion and congratulated the union on their contribution to scientific progress in the past 50 years.

Congressman Kennedy could have eulogized further in his remarks but time did not permit it. He will be remembered for his praise of the trail blazers of our 50 years of existence. His command of the history of the organization was noted by all as he reminded them of the conditions besetting the local union man of latter years.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin received a tremendous ovation as he stepped down and paid tribute to our grand leader and his personal

friend, Dan Tracy. He told of the cooperation received in his dealings with our President and the harmony that existed when it became necessary for their getting together on various problems affecting labor and the working man. His mention of the intestinal fortitude of the union man of years ago brought many a nod from our older members who remembered the era he spoke of when a union man was an outcast from society. Always a welcome guest our former Mayor and Governor, Maurice J. Tobin proved to be the show stopper.

The very rafters of the great garden shook with the ovation extended our popular International President as he arose to give his awaited message. President Tracy lauded our



President Dan W. Tracy, guest of honor, addresses L. U. 103 members and their guests at 50th Anniversary.

Secretary of Labor at Boston's Banquet



Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin addresses members and guests at anniversary banquet.



Head table anniversary banquet guests, seated left to right: Congressman John F. Kennedy; Commissioner of Labor John J. DelMonte; Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin; President, L. U. 103, John A. Gilmour; I.B.E.W. President Dan W. Tracy and International Vice President John J. Regan. Standing left to right: Joseph Libbon; Bernard Whalen; Hubert Conors; Edward Dana; John Powers; Alfred Hixon; Frank Kelley; Rudy Marginot; Ernest Johnson; Walter Carlisle. A star-studded show topped the evening's entertainment.

local union for the manner in which we handle our disputes without the aid of outside consultation and congratulated us on the record-breaking numbers of our membership. "Our united front," said our President, "can and will fight any attempt of communism to infiltrate our ranks and this same membership will contribute to a better citizenship, a better living and a better-living country."

After the speakers followed a star-studded show topped by screen and television star Frank Fontaine. Agreed the finest of stage shows and

grandest of evenings by all, the entire membership extended an orchid to the committee and a special vote of gratitude to the motivating force and guiding hand of Local 103's Financial Secretary John F. Queeney.

While we are on the subject of orchids I think we owe one to our past Press Secretary Joe General. I hope your replacement will fill the job to the satisfaction of all our members. It's your column members. Let me hear from you if your ears pick up anything. . . . We'll print it.

GUS GILMOUR, P. S.

Jurisdictional Fight Settled by the I. O.

L. U. 125, PORTLAND, ORE—Very little of a newsy nature developed during the past month. With the weather conditions improving, construction work increased for a while but has dropped off again due, as some parties claim, to a shortage of some materials. At present we have a few unemployed members on the book.

The Safety Inspection Bill that required so much time and effort to gain recognition, has finally passed

the state legislature and has been signed by the Governor. Many thanks to everyone who extended a helping hand to the passage of this most worthy piece of legislation. We expect that operations of this law will result in a greatly improved safety record.

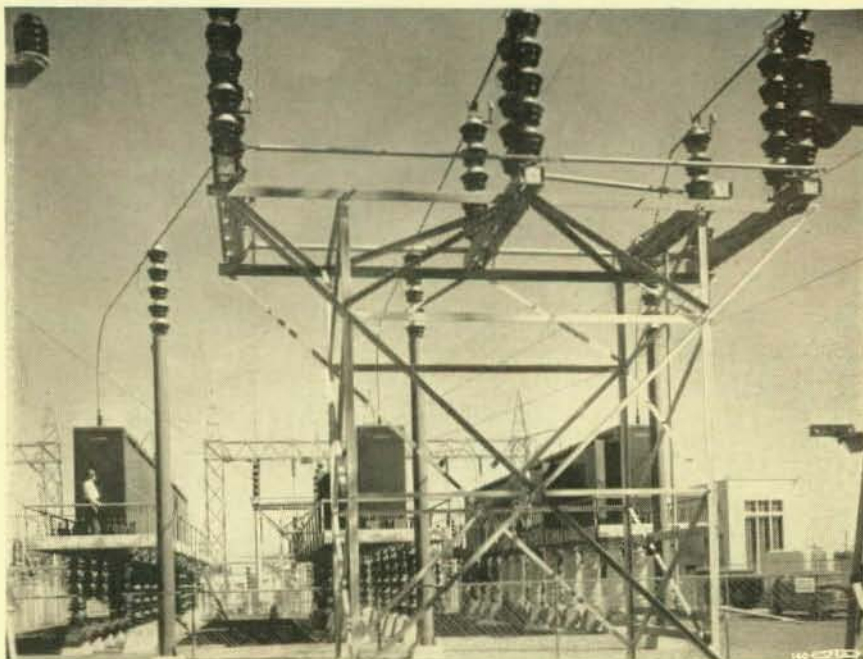
A jurisdictional dispute here in the Northwest between the I.B.E.W. and the Iron Workers has been settled by the I.O. to the satisfaction of the Electrical Workers. All steel work on the construction of line structures has been definitely assigned to the I.B.E.W. and the steel work on radio or other towers has been assigned to the Iron Workers. We trust that there will be no further dispute over this issue. Its settlement will mean considerably more work for I.B.E.W. members as there are a good many miles of line to be built this year.

We moved into our new business office at 1115 SW. 4th Ave. a short time ago and what an improvement over our old cramped quarters. Two thousand seven hundred square feet of floor space has been partitioned off so that we have a small entrance lobby, main outer office, an office for the business manager, and three other rooms available for the assistants. The remaining space will be used by the Executive Board and will be available for small meetings. It will be quite a novelty for the office staff to have sufficient room to move around without the use of signals. This has caused considerable embarrassment in the past as the system of signaling for office traffic conflicted with the standard traffic signals. An eye-sore that should vanish with our departure from our old office was the ever-present stacks of supplies, books etc, piled on top of cupboards, tables, cases and every other place available for the want of storage space. This is just a warning that all these various articles had better be kept out of sight. This additional storage and filing space should be an economical feature as it allows the clerks to devote more time to their regular duties instead of moving boxes and stacks of various supplies to locate a wanted paper, which always seems to be at the bottom of the pile.

Our jurisdictional area has been changed recently by the I.O. We gave up the outside construction in Coos-Curry County and the utility workers for the Coos-Curry County PUD and took on the outside construction and the PUD workers in Tillamook County. We gained a few members and will save money on policing the area as distances from the home office and travel time have been reduced.

We extend our sympathy to Brother Bob Clayton whose wife recently passed away. Bob is a longtime member of our local, a former business

Bonneville Power Installations



Series capacitors installed in a 230 KV line at the Chehalis substation of the Bonneville Power Administration.



One phase to ground short circuit implemented for testing operation of the capacitors at Bonneville Power's Chehalis substation.

manager and has been enjoying retirement for sometime.

Two very interesting installations have been placed in service in our area recently. A 15,000 KVA capacitor installation was connected in series with a 230 KV. transmission line for voltage regulation. As the line loading increases the capacity output of the unit also increases thus tending to increase or hold up the line voltage and the resulting pent up vars tend to prevent the critical point of instability from getting the upper hand which in turn will allow greater line loading. Clear as mud isn't it? Well anyway it works, and for a full description of how it works I refer you to the April 23rd edition of the *Electrical World*. The individual units in this installation are similar to the capacitor cans commonly mounted on the cross arms of

distribution circuits, with the exception that there are 996 of these cans mounted on a steel structure insulated from the ground with 195 KV. insulators and the entire area fenced off for protection.

The other installation is a newly designed Brown-Boveri air blast circuit breaker for operation on long heavy duty 230 KV transmission lines. This switch appears to be a big improvement over the conventional tank type breaker with its reservoir of highly inflammable oil. It is very flexible in that its voltage and interrupting capacity rating can be increased by adding insulation and interruptors and it can be overhauled by the simple method of changing out the interrupting unit, a 30 minute job. On recent short circuit tests the switch satisfactorily interrupted loads in the magnitude of 11,000,000 KVA a

number of times with no apparent damage to the contacts. On line dropping tests it satisfactorily interrupted the charging current of 300 miles of 230 KV line.

Have you formed the habit of listening to the news broadcast of Frank L. Edwards? He has some mighty interesting material, much of which is omitted by other broadcasters. Better tune in.

FLOYD D. PARKER, P. S.

Pittsburgh Picnic Plans Progress

JOINT BOARD, UTILITY LOCALS 132, 140, 142, 144, 147, 148 and 149 PITTSBURGH, PA.—Plans are well under way for the Second Annual Joint Board picnic, to be held at Kenywood Park, Saturday, August 25, 1951. The general committee is headed by M. J. Carney, Local 148, E. A. Joyce, Local 132 and H. C. Cook, Local 142. Other committee chairmen are: Tickets, K. J. Raynes, Local 142; Refreshments, L. Grotenthaler, Local 144; Prizes, E. A. Chrise, Local 149; Races, J. C. McTaggart, Local 140 and J. N. Flaig, Local 142; Dancing, H. Hirsch, Local 149 and A. Metz, Local 148. Forty prizes have been purchased for distribution to the lucky members who will have their names pulled from the barrel. Worthwhile prizes are being purchased for the winners of the races and contests. Tickets will sell for seven for 20 cents. Ice cream and drinks will be given free. Free dancing at the pavilion in the afternoon and free acts on the midway. Remember the date Saturday, August 25, 1951.

A meeting of the local union presidents, recording secretaries and finan-

cial secretaries was held in the office on May 28. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss mutual problems and the solution to them. It is planned to have these meetings several times a year. The subject of articles for the JOURNAL was discussed. It was decided the officers would recommend to their locals the appointment of a press secretary to submit material to the JOURNAL.

It is with deep sorrow we note the passing of Brother John Tipping, Sr., Board member and president of Local 147. Brother Tipping died on Wednesday, May 23, at his home, after a long illness. He was born November 25, 1900. John was an employee of the Duquesne Light Company for 34 years and at the time of his death was a crew leader. He served in both World Wars and was a member of the American Legion and the VFW. Brother Tipping was interested in sports and managed softball and baseball teams in Herron Hill and Brookline. He attended the 3rd District Progress meetings and was a delegate to the 1950 International Convention in Miami. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Helen Tipping, a son, John Tipping, Jr. and a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Welsh and two grandchildren. Brother Tipping was a member of the Negotiating Committee of the board. We have lost a staunch union leader and a good friend. To the family we extend our sincere condolences.

HARVEY C. COOK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Bonds Disbursed Through Welfare Fund

L. U. 142, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Chuck Nusz of the B. I. Boiler Room and

Lawrence McFadden of Stanwix, are back to work after their long illness. Glad to see you fellows back to work. Still off are Joe McDonald, Art Jacks, Gordon Long, Ann Senediak, Ray Walsh and John Gilmore. Also in the hospital is Charlie Stoner, the Boiler repair foreman. To all of you a wish for a speedy and complete recovery.

The Welfare Fund is helping our sick members forget some of their financial worries. May bond winners were—\$100.00 bond, Milan Troovich of the BI Coal gang; \$50.00 bond, Al Rieck of Phillips and the \$25.00 bond, Tom Griffith of the BI Boiler Room. A great deal of credit is due Mat Poelcher, Ken Schueler and Bill O'Reilly for the splendid job they are doing in directing the operation of this fund. Credit is also due the stewards who sell the tickets, for without their assistance the fund could not operate.

Who answers the phone when you dial 802 and ask for "Bird Brain?" You guessed it, John Dugan.

On May 6, the ten pin league held their banquet at Hoffmyers Farm. Thirty members of the league were present and enjoyed steak and chicken dinners. Mike Rosso makes sure yours truly does not get to go to these affairs. He always picks them when I work three to eleven. A lot of the boys found out they were not as young as they thought they were, for on Monday there were lots of aches and pains from the mushball games. Officers were elected for next year, Ken Keys for president and Jimmie Smith, secretary-treasurer. Arrangements are being made to attend a night ballgame in June and a corn roast on July 28. Three to eleven that day too, Mike. The new season opens September 10, at the Park Palace, with six five-man teams.

John O'Toole left us to work in the telephone department. Good luck to you, Johnny, in your new job. Transferring into our local from Local 144 is T. W. Moyes. We extend a welcome to Brother Moyes.

The duckpin league will have their banquet at Hoffmyers Farm on June 10. I should get some news from there for the next issue.

I hear that Tom Keane of the Reed Basement has some prize-winning pigeons. There is only one thing wrong. When they get back to the loft, they look at Tom, and refuse to enter the loft. Why not cross them with woodpeckers and make them knock on the door when they get home?

What is the story on Don Arrisher parking his car at home and someone wrecking it?

A couple of our members in the service visited with us, Joe Crawford of the coal gang and Greely and Bill O'Brien of the test division.



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____
L. U. _____
Card No. _____
NEW ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.)
OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Waterfront Park, the new track at Chester, West Virginia, was opened Saturday, May 19. The opening was attended by our followers of the sport of kings, Frank Slogan, Mike Rosso, Joe Balogh, John Dugan and the Man of Mystery. All had a good time, but the wrong horses won the races. Nuf sed!

The "Dream Highway" will be dedicated June 1. Ken Raynes will cut the ribbon after leading the parade. Muriel Alexander will get out her high school drum major uniform and will lead the coal trucks, driven by the drivers in white uniforms. Jimmie Kennane will drive the first truck carrying the band under the direction of Maestro Bill Ficks, with Mike Lack, piano, Lou Allen, bass fiddle, Rus Summers on the horn, Ray Turkas, drums, Tony Petraglia, cornet, Ferdie Salicce, sax and Norman Ruff with his banjo playing martial music.

Ask Ann Greenwood to tell you the story of the butcher and the dog. How are your shins, Ann?

Vital Statistics: R. Owezyarzack of the boiler gang was married on Saturday, May 26. Tom Duffy follows on June 2. The best of luck to you fellows and your brides. New addition to the families of the James Bettilyon's, the Jimmie Kennane's, the Mike DeFrank's, all girls, and a boy to the Don Coyles.

My thanks to Jimmie Smith for the assistance he gives me in preparing this column. If any one has anything they think would be interesting, give it to Jim or your steward and they will pass it on to me.

HARVEY C. COOK, P. S.

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Illinois Local Members Attend State Conference

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—Well, now I guess it will be safe to say "spring has sprung" at long last. The last week has given rise to the thoughts of picnics, fishing trips and vacations. I suppose within the span of a few weeks, the mercury will be hovering around 90 in the shade (and no shade!). Of course this will please some of our leaner (and tougher) members, such as Dan Krigbaum of the Krigbaum Electric. Personally, I would much rather enjoy a mild, cool summer similar to the one we had last year.

Our business agent, A. C. Kohli, and myself, enjoyed a very informative and enlightening session of the Illinois State Conference of the I. B. E. W. held in Springfield recently. It was my pleasure and good fortune to meet such notables as Vice President Mike Boyle, Chairman of the Executive Committee Charles M. Paulsen, and Jerry Baldus of the Chicago office. These and many other

union officers and Brothers gathered in harmonious accord to discharge the various duties of their offices, and conduct the conference in a quiet, businesslike manner. The short, but to the point, talks by various committee members and business agents were very interesting. The quiet, but adept handling of the routine business of the meeting by Chairman Paulsen who had the meeting in control at all times, recognizing the various members by name as they sought recognition on the floor, was very inspiring to watch. Of course, the highlight of the conference came after the close of the regular meeting, when Vice President Mike Boyle gave a straight from the shoulder informal talk to the members concerning the contractor's and union's responsibility on the "Labor Only" contracts. His speech, "A False Premise" was read also at this time, and for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the subject, it would be well worth the time and trouble to write in to the Chicago office for a copy of this clear-cut indictment of the "Labor Only" type contract. To say that the conference was worth while attending would be putting it mildly, as I see it.

It will no doubt be good news to all the members of Local 146 that Harry "Pop" Runyan is off the sick list now. He is spending a short vacation with his daughter in Woodstock, Illinois. We will all be glad to see him back on the job when he feels up to it. Brother Sam Deckert is reported as improving, although still resting in the sanitarium. Bill Mihal is in Denver, Colorado, as is Bill Steele. Howard Braden has returned from Florida, where he reports work is scarce. He plans to sell his property in Florida and relocate in Decatur.

We are indeed sorry to lose Ted Hill, who is in California. He plans to return in the near future and dispose of his home here. He will locate permanently in California, if present plans mature. His good judgment and wise counsel will be sorely missed at our union meetings. Also, his quick wit and inimitable humor will be missed at informal union gatherings, where he always had a ready answer or a good story.

No doubt there will be a record set for attendance at the next regular union meeting, for two reasons. Reason number one will be the principal topic of discussion, which is to be the proposed increase in the pension plan. Reason number two will be the buffet lunch to be served right after the regular meeting. Mel Williams, Stuart Mercer, Eddie Trummell and Jerry Wayne were appointed as a committee to take care of the details for the lunch.

(Editor's note: Two letters from

Brother Wayne were received and have been combined. This will explain certain points which are repeated.)

The members really turned out for the last regular meeting, as we predicted they would. They voted unanimously to adopt the increased pension dues, as proposed by the International Office. The group all stayed after adjournment of the regular meeting, at which time a buffet lunch was enjoyed by everyone. It is our humble opinion that more of these social affairs after meetings would promote better attendance and more complete understanding between the members. Among the "out-of-towners" attending were "Buck" Williams and "Junior" Routson who reported that his dad is improving slowly, and traveling some in the meantime. Ted Hill made a surprise visit, as we had heard he was already in California. It turned out that he had already been out and purchased a home in Santa Ana, and had just returned to dispose of his property here. As we said before, we are surely going to miss his smiling mug from our midst.

Business Agent A. C. Kohli has informed us that Harry "Pop" Runyan has requested a withdrawal card temporarily, due to a slow recovery from his recent illness. His record speaks for itself, showing that since 1919 he has been a member in good standing. We shall miss his wise counsel and good humor more than we can express adequately.

At the last regular meeting the members voted to hold the annual picnic on July 14 at Spitler Woods. Out-of-town members make a note of the date, which falls on Saturday, and can be held there rain or shine, as a new pavillion has been completed on the grounds since last year. Bring your family and basket lunch. Also bring a good thirst, as plenty of cold beer and refreshments will be available free on the grounds, for members and their families.

Kohli reports about half the membership now working outside Decatur. This is unusual for Local 146, where even visiting members have kept busy for the last several years. Let's hope the tide swings back in that direction, but soon! Financial Secretary John Herbrig and Business Agent Kohli will have lots to tell about the Progress Meeting they attended in Chicago recently, at our next regular union meeting.

BOB WAYNE, P. S.

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Auxiliary Formed In Chattanooga Local

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—A couple of months have flown since the writer (used in the plural, we) has sent in a script. We've heard

They Attended Vallejo Banquet



More than 350 members and guests of L. U. 180, Vallejo, were present at the annual banquet. Standing from left to right are Charles Geller, business agent, L. U. 551, Santa Rosa; W. C. Green, business agent L.U. 180, Vallejo; Albert McCauley, president, L. U. 180; Dan Hahn, chairman banquet committee; Mrs. Dan Hahn, Charles Foehn, business agent, L. U. 6, San Francisco, and W. H. Diederichsen, business agent, L. U. 617, San Mateo. Seated left to right are Mrs. Charles Geller, Mrs. W. C. Green, Mrs. Albert McCauley, Mrs. Charles Foehn and Mrs. Werner Diederichsen.

some uncomplimentary remarks about our not writing for the JOURNAL. We apologize.

Since L.U. 175 news was last written, quite a few things have occurred to affect the local as a whole. First, we now have a ladies auxiliary that is making great headway in promoting a more fraternal union—and those ladies are really sincere about the union label. Bless their hearts—may they make every citizen label-conscious.

They started off with a bang when they gave an old-fashioned box supper at the home of W. C. Harris. More than a hundred dollars went into the treasury.

Perhaps the girls who stand behind those men of the electrical trade could show the boys a thing or two about unselfishness. You will hear more of these ladies.

Another thing of importance is that our former business manager has returned to the contractors. W. Claud Harris, secretary-manager for the local chapter of N. E. C. A., was the means of peacefully acquiring raise after raise for our Electrical Workers while he was business manager. Now that he is back with the N. E. C. A., we feel that good labor relations are assured between management and craft, because when we lost his direct services, we had an ace up our sleeve in Earl W. Burnette, our present business manager. Earl has filled this position before and also has acted as business agent for the Building Trades Council.

Claud is optimistic about the future. He returned from a Third District Contractor Managers' meeting in Atlanta, May 24, and seemed to

think conditions were improving in general. 14 managers were present.

The dream of a club house on Chamauga Lake is becoming a reality. The road to the property is finished, and many volunteers have gone out for the clearing process. It will take a lot of sweat and work—but it will be there for our children and children's children.

Before you read this, we will have had an election, but your press secretary doubts that the offices of President Charles A. "Parson" Brown or Business Manager Earl Burnette will have been changed. But we do predict that a new Executive Board will take over—with the exception of possibly one or two. This prediction is made because the local likes to give newer men opportunities—and not because the present board is lacking in efficiency.

We hope to be more newsy next month.

JOHN T. HARRIS, P. S.

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Vallejo Local Has Notable Banquet

L. U. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.—Well, Brothers, did we have a union banquet or did we have a union banquet? Wish all of you Brothers could have been here to enjoy it with us. Last Saturday evening some 350 members, wives and special guests of 180 collected at the Soscal House midway between Vallejo and Napa, California, for a gala occasion.

Brother Danny Hahn, chairman of the banquet committee and his fellow workers on the committee ar-

ranged for a deluxe steak or chicken dinner with all the fixin's. Brother Hahn also served as master of ceremonies and kept an interesting program going at full tilt. He introduced Bill Green, business agent of Local Union 180, who, in turn, introduced the special guests. Included in these were Brother O. G. Harbak, International Vice President; Charles J. Foehn, business agent of Local Union 6, San Francisco; T. J. Ryan, Local Union 302, Richmond; Charles H. Crawford, Local Union 340, Sacramento; S. E. Rockwell, Local Union 595, Oakland; P. W. Yokum, Local Union 50, Oakland; Charles M. Giller, Local Union 551, Santa Rosa; Karl G. Ozols, Local Union 243, Salinas and W. H. Diederichsen, Local Union 617, San Mateo. Also present were Mr. Solenberger, V. D. Jones and A. H. Deitz from Vacaville, Guy Gardner and Hugh E. Onch from Dixon and Mr. King, Mr. Stevenson and W. Brown from Rio Vista.

Vallejo electrical contractors were represented by Messrs. Ed Pierce, Jack Ellis, R. Whitt, Ed Heath and Walter Herman. Other special guests included Brothers Westwood W. Case, Homer White, A. Tockey, W. Fuiger, V. Johanson, Howard Day, D. L. Russell, Al Stark, representative of Solano County Building Trades and Fred Shoemaker, business agent of Napa Building Trades. And, of course, all our wives, who were very special guests, since they could sit down and enjoy a delicious meal without worrying about straining the family budget or worrying about doing dishes afterwards. The steak dinners were wonderful, but I don't quite see why everyone was so excited about just a hunk of beef. Shucks, we had steak at our house a month or so ago—found a place where you can buy one for one-third down and 15 months on the balance—so it wasn't new to us.

Still, my wife was just as excited at the prospect as all the others. I remember, I rushed home from the last union meeting and broke the news that we were going to a big banquet—steak and everything.

"For free?" she asks thriftily.

"For free," I replied innocently.

"Oh, goodie," she exclaims. "Now I'll need a new dress, new hat, new shoes, new stockings and a permanent and—"

Yes, Brothers, it was just about the best \$87.50 steak dinner I ever enjoyed—free.

But back to the banquet. Brother Al McCauley, president of Local Union 180 spoke briefly, thanking the banquet committee for all their work and splendid results. Yours Truly led the group in community singing of four popular songs and what the members assembled may have lacked in quality vocalizing, they more than made up in loudness and lustiness.

Brother Lowell Curtis, vice president of Local Union 180, had charge of seating and looking after our special guests and he did a very efficient job of it.

After finishing our desserts (and flirting with the waitresses) we removed the dining tables and enjoyed dancing and entertainment—partially liquid—for the remainder of the evening.

Ah, yes—a truly memorable occasion.

As for other news from our bailiwick, I'm happy to say that all our Brothers are working and prospects for the future months are very rosy. New jobs seem to be breaking just right to keep our members busy, without any big rush that necessitates calling for outside help.

See you next month.

D. V. McCARTY, P. S.

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Illinois Conference Held at Springfield

L. U. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The meeting of the I.B.E.W., Illinois state conference, was held Saturday morning, April 7th, at the Leland hotel. There were more than 40 members present, including officers and delegates representing the 90 I.B.E.W. local unions in Illinois. Some of the delegations included Alton 649, Aurora 461, Bloomington 197, Champaign 601, Chicago 134, 9, 399, and



C. "Tiny" Groetke, former press secretary of L. U. 193, Springfield, Illinois, who has just recently relinquished his job of reporting for "Local Lines" to the new press secretary, Charles M. Barber. Tiny is now editor of the *Illinois Tradesman*, official labor paper of the Springfield Federation of Labor. He says his training as press secretary helped to fit him for his present job. Brother Tiny has been a member of our Brotherhood for 15 years. We are proud to know that one of our press correspondents has received a position of note in the labor press field and wish him all success.

Meeting at Springfield, Illinois



I.B.E.W. Illinois State Conference, Springfield, Illinois, reading left to right: B. S. Reid, L. U. 309, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Kyle Irwin, L. U. 34, Peoria, Ill.; Ed. Martin, L. U. 176, Joliet, Ill.; Robert Boyd, 51, Springfield, Ill.; William Parker, L. U. 9, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Wood, L. U. 145, Rock Island, Ill.; Karl Bitschenauer, secretary-treasurer Conference, L. U. 193, Springfield, Ill.; Charles Paulsen, L. U. 134, Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Boyle, International Vice President, L. U. 134, Chicago, Ill.

the joint board of the Edison System which includes 20 utility locals in northern Illinois. Decatur 146, E. St. Louis 309, Galesburg 547, Joliet 176, Kankakee 963, Peoria 34, Quincy 67, Rockford 196, Rock Island 145, Springfield 193, 51, Streator 236, W. Frankfort 702, Wheaton 701.

Our local 193 was represented by Jesse Colvin and Karl Bitschenauer. Other 193 members attending the meeting were Alan C. Dill, Oscar E. Figgins, C. S. Groetke and C. M. Barber.

Some of the highlights of the meeting were Kile Edwin of Local 34, Peoria, reporting on the progress of his committee on an improved statewide and more strictly enforced electrical building code.

Bert Reed of Local 309, E. St. Louis, gave an interesting report on safety equipment, mostly concerning rubber goods. Bert says, it's every linesman's own personal responsibility to see he is using good quality equipment and that it is kept in good shape and tested often. Sometimes a company will buy inferior grade of rubber goods. This, everyone should be on the lookout for.

J. E. Wood of Local 145, Rock Island, gave a very good report on the need of every local in Illinois sending delegates to the state conference. His example was the cooperation between Local 145, Rock Island, and Local 134 Chicago in removing a non-union electrical contractor from the National Tea Co. job in Clinton, Ia.

Our International Vice President of the Sixth District, M. J. Boyle, was present and gave a very inter-

esting talk and discussion on conditions of the I.B.E.W. and the electrical trade. A copy of Mr. Boyle's talk will be read at our next regular meeting April 20th. This is something every member should hear because it gives some information on the future of the electrical trade. And also the answer to a lot of problems in the trade at present.

Ed Martin from Local 176, Joliet, gave a report on contractors not having enough or anything at all in the way of tools to handle heavy equipment, consequently this work is given to another contractor who has such equipment and employs men of some other craft to do our work. And this work is rightfully ours by International decision.

CHARLES M. BARBER, P. S.

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Local Negotiates 6% Pay Raise

L. U. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Due to our press secretary's illness, we've been absent with any news from here for a long time. So, to correct this, the body elected a new scribe, Brother Edward J. Doherty.

I might say here, that I'll try to meet the deadline each month with some word from L. U. No. 210 just to let the other locals know we are still functioning and rather well too.

To catch up on a few of the past events this year '51, L. U. No. 210 has negotiated and signed a new agreement with the Power Co. here that calls for a 3 percent raise April 25th and another 3 percent on Oct-

Graduation Dinner for Local 212's Apprentices



Held at the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, the dinner was attended by the apprentices of Local 212, the members of the Apprentice Training Committee of the Cincinnati Contractors' Association and Local 212, Gordon Freeman, Vice President of the I.B.E.W., officers of Local 212 and Mr. Norton of the Department of Labor.

ober 25th based on the January 1, 1951 scale which was \$1.935 an hour for journeymen. This will bring the new rate after October 25, 1951 up to \$2.05 for the journeyman lineman.

Along with our guaranteed 40 hours, paid vacation, bad weather clause and nine paid holidays a year which we have enjoyed for a long time makes for a very fine agreement.

I wish here to publicly congratulate the committee and the business manager on their speedy and fine work.

Our commercial scale moved up with the other New Jersey locals to \$3.25 per hour for linemen. All overtime is at the rate of double time. The local's holidays are as follows: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. These are payable at double time rate if worked. In case of bad weather, the Brothers receive two hours reporting time.

The body voted on and passed the referendum regarding our pension practically unanimously.

This scribe appreciates its dire necessity and wishes to go on record as stating it is still the least expensive pension at \$50.00 a month payable after the 65th birthday, he has ever come in contact with anywhere.

EDWARD J. DOHERTY, P. S.

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Death Takes Close Friends of Maisch

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Here it is the 24th of the month of May and your scribe has no more desire to write than a guy that has lost both of his arms. It seems that all I am running into at the present

writing is bad news. Yours truly had the unpleasant task of having to buy a plot in the cemetery and arrange for all the funeral data of an up-and-coming young executive of the Wire Rope Division of Roeblings in Trenton, N. J. This man that I am writing about is not an electrician but my brother-in-law, whose life was crushed out in the recent train wreck at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania on May 18th. One never knows how devastating a thing like that can be, how one minute you can be a very much alive human being and the next minute just putty in the hands of the Supreme Being. He was only 38 years of age with a very promising career ahead of him and had every thing one holds dear to live for. A beautiful wife and two lovely children he leaves behind him, a daughter, Lynn, aged five and Chris, a son, aged seven. God bless you, Rebecca, and here's hoping everything turns out for the best.

While I am still on this type of subject a very good friend of mine, an electrician from Local 439 in Camden, N. J., who lived here in my town of Pleasantville, N. J., passed away on May 4th at the early age of 53. He is survived by his wife and two brothers that I know of, Clyde Gandy of Local 439 and Cory Gandy who also lives here in my town, both men are electricians. He also has three children, one girl and two boys. One of the boys is one of the Brothers of Local 439. Clarence Gandy was a good mechanic and a hard worker and yours truly has worked on many a job that he was on and he was well liked by all the boys.

Also one of our retired members Charles "Chuck" Lewin passed away in Riverside, California. His body was shipped east so that he could

be buried with his wife. Chuck was a likeable chap and a very good mechanic and an exacting one and was a member of Local 211 for many years. One cannot say anything against this Brother who was always a good union man. Here's hoping that Chuck is very happy being alongside his wife. He sure missed her when she passed away. Both of the dear Brothers mentioned above were well attended by and represented by Local 211 at the viewing and services.

I see by the WORKER that Clarence G. Naylor, a member of Local 211, has applied for pension from the I.O. and that it has been approved. Here's hoping that at this reading you are feeling much better. Also see that another member John F. Furr also applied for pension and his was also approved. Both of these Brothers have been members of Local 211 a long time. Take it easy boys.

Your scribe cannot think the way he wants to after what he has been through the past weekend, but it will wear off in time. His better half is staying with her sister in Princeton, N.J. and I assure you I miss her very much. I have been "batching" it these past couple of weeks. Have you Brothers noticed lately how your ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL is growing in size. It sure is good reading.

Well, a little on the sports side. The Atlantic Coast Golf Tournament was revived at my home club (The Ocean City-Somers Point Golf Club) and with everything happening to me that came my way this past week I was very lucky to qualify with a 90 so I made the fifth bracket. No fellows, it was not the last division honestly because there was a sixth and then a senior division where one had to be over 50 to get into that

bracket but I wanted to stay with the younger guys. The day I was to qualify I was laid off the Mayfair job, so that did not help any. Saturday at 9:10 a.m. my first opponent was Ted Stewart of Local 211 and he shot the best game of his career and even though it was not good enough he made me throw a 78 at him to beat him 2-1. In the afternoon I played a chap from a neighboring club and he beat me 3-2. Not to offer an alibi but I beat myself because I was 3 down to him in the first four holes and even though I got most of them back, it was not to be my day. The chap that beat me lost the next day to a fellow who beat him 8-7. Then in the finals of our bracket that fellow had to go to the 21st hole before he won his match. His name was a Dr. Barton. In this tournament Harry Elwell was the medalist and in the finals he beat Penrose 1-up to be the first winner since 1942 when it was revived.

Well here it is Decoration Day and I am just typing this article. Things have happened too fast and furiously this month for me. I have also found out to my satisfaction, not to mention any names, but I ran into a couple of real jerks. Did I broil not that it helped any?

I understand that "Bob" Eger's daughter is coming along O.K. after her contact with a truck, and at this writing she is out of danger. I know that is swell news to the family. Must close for this month as I am fresh out of news. Here's hoping every one had a nice Decoration Day.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Commencement Dinner For Apprentices Held

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—On Wednesday, May 16, at the Gibson Hotel here in Cincinnati, Local Union 212 held its Third Annual Apprentice Commencement dinner. It was a well attended affair, with our local president, William Mittendorf, as able toastmaster and guest speakers Judge Raymond Wilson, public member of the pension plan; International Vice President Gordon Freeman; Mr. Edgar Conradi, President, Cincinnati chapter N.E.C.A. and Mr. J. Norton, apprenticeship representative of the Apprenticeship Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The Apprentice Training Committee was represented by William Cullen, a former member of Local 212 and now a contractors' representative on the training committee and Brothers Elmer Bollman and Robert Newman for Local 212. It has been through the untiring efforts of Mr. Cullen, who is a past president of Local 212, and Brothers Bollman and Newman that

have brought our Apprentice Training School to the equal of any in the country.

We here in Cincy are proud that although we lack volume, we make up in quality the type of apprentice that receives certificates.

We had seven young men to complete their schooling this year: Jack Linneman, Donald Surnbrock, William Curran, William Meyer, Paul Weil, Don Fessler and Robert Stricker and I'm sure they will be a credit to Local 212 for the rest of their lives.

Bill Curran won the top helper award and will compete in the national competition for apprentices and I know he will be in there pitching. Bill and your P. S. worked together for quite a while and I know he worked hard to be the best in everything he did. I also worked with a number of the other boys in the class and I'm sure it was a mighty close race. These boys are all good and they are going to keep up the high standard of Local 212.

Unfortunately, Brothers Jack Linneman and Don Surnbrock were called to the armed services before they could receive their certificates but we hope to have them back with us before long, better than ever. Their certificates were presented to Brother Jerry Linneman, Jack's father and



Brother Arthur Swinbrock receives certificate for his nephew, Donald Swinbrock, now in the armed services, from Brother Elmer Bollman of the Apprentice Training Committee.



Brother Jerome Linneman receives certificate on behalf of his son, Jack, who is in the armed services, from Brother Elmer Bollman.

Brother Art Surnbrock, Don's uncle, and they were a couple of mighty proud Brothers.

It was a fine evening for a good group of young men, and I'm sure all the members of Local 212 wish these boys luck and success and will be willing to help in any way to make their road to the future much smoother.

Brothers, as one of the speakers at the commencement summed up his speech, he made a remark that set me to thinking. He told the boys, "Work hard—you are on your own from now on." How true. You know, Brothers, our local union and our contractors spend quite a bit of money each year giving our young apprentices a primary education in electricity. We start these boys off with a good basic education in the fundamentals and then turn them loose. From there on it is a matter of trial and error.

It seems to me that we have a good start at the problem but it is only a start. A top electrician today must not only be a good electrician but must be a salesman, a personnel manager, a stock boy, a chaplain, and a number of other things. We can't have all Indians and no chiefs and the only way to get good chiefs is to train them. There are still self-made men but they are few and far between. I believe it would be worth the effort for our local union and our contractors to get together and try to educate any man who is willing to learn, on the finer points of supervision. It would eliminate the costly process of placing a man on a job as foreman only to find out he can't handle the job. It would save money for the contractor, save trouble for our men and save embarrassment for that particular Brother. We have a lot of good men in this town but it took them years to learn what they know and we could all learn some more. Big business trains all of its men for key positions. Why can't we have a plan that will give our Brothers equal footing when they go in a plant to do a job?

Think it over, Brothers, let's make ours a better union. I thought a union meant to unite for the betterment of all and not put each man on his own.

Down the other alley now, let's talk about Local 212's bowling team. Captain Eddie Huber, Harry Espelage, Ralph Rother, Frank Welage, Dan Johnson, Jr. and Doc White sure united against the opposition again this year and won the championship of the A.F. of L. bowling league here in Cincy, repeating last year's performance. Good work boys. We are proud of you.

Last but not least, our well known Business Manager, Harry Williams, was on the sick list for quite a while

Local Union 306 Observes 25th Anniversary



Scene at the banquet of Local Union 306, Akron, Ohio.

and we thought we might have to shoot him to put him out of his misery but I'm happy to report he is up and around and his old smiling self again, so all is well in Cincy.

See you around.

EDDIE KENKEL, P. S.

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Toledo Negotiations Not Yet Concluded

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—As of this present date the negotiating committee of Local 245 and the Toledo Edison Company have not reached an agreement and the members of the local are simply standing by for the present. Our International Representative, Brother Joseph McIntosh has been in Toledo on several occasions to assist the committee and has also addressed the members at local meetings. One important point made by Brother McIntosh is the very real possibility of living and working under some sort of controls for some time to come. It seems the opinion of well informed people that this "thing" will not just pass over any day now.

Recent deaths in Local 245 were two retired Brothers, John Kain and James Bodette. Also passing on was Brother Stephen Lasko an active member for 15 years. May they rest in peace.

At the last regular meeting in May the local took favorable action on the International referendum in regards to the pension. This local chose to vote the unit rule and on the actual vote the issued carried by an approximate 2 to 1 majority.

On June 2nd and 3rd Brothers Oliver Myers and Vincent Wise at-

tended the regular District Progress Meeting in Charleston, West Virginia.

Being in a rather cheerful mood right now this correspondent extends to all, best wishes for a most pleasant vacation this summer.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

• • •

Death of Local Officer Mourned

L. U. 266, PHOENIX, ARIZONA—With a note of sorrow and a feeling of extreme loss the members of Local 266, announce the death on April 28th of John Murdoch, their very able financial secretary. Brother Murdoch's death came as a result of a lingering heart ailment that plagued him until the very end.

"Jock," as he was known to his legion of friends, was a veteran member of the I.B.E.W. He was initiated in Local 213, of British Columbia in 1916. His tenure of office as financial secretary of Local 266, covered the past two and one half years.

This fine little man who first saw the light of day in Glasgow, Scotland, on Nov. 9, 1885, represented all that the labor movement stands for. His many activities down through the years as a member of the IBEW, were inaugurated at a time when unions were not looked at in the same light as they are today. Those early days discouraged many who did not have the intestinal fortitude and faith of our departed Brother.

It was just a few short months ago that this scribe was privileged to write a biography of John Murdoch for the Electrical Workers Journal. At that time it was not thought that

his departure to the great beyond would come so soon.

In conclusion it must be said that the principles and tenets of organized labor, as handed down by men like "Jock" Murdoch, will be of great benefit to union members for years to come.

JOHN G. O'MALLEY, R. S.

• • •



Akron Observes 25th Anniversary in April

L. U. 306, AKRON, OHIO—The accompanying photographs show the largest possible amount of attendance at the Local Union's 25th Anniversary meeting on April 16, 1951, and the guests at our 25th Anniversary Banquet held at the Mayflower Hotel on April 17, 1951. Last month we gave an account of the honoring of Brothers having 25 or 30 years of service in the Brotherhood and briefly touched on the Anniversary Banquet. We also had pictures of the Brothers honored and the guests at the speakers' table.

This month, we will give a description of the events at the 25th Anniversary Banquet . . . The welcoming address was given by the Honorable Charles E. Slusser, Mayor-Manager of Akron. Dr. Harry D. Rose gave the banquet invocation. The main addresses were given by Brother Gordon M. Freeman, Vice President, 4th District, and Brother Carl G. Scholtz, 4th District Executive Council Member. Both Brothers gave the membership and assembled guests much food for thought and reflection on the progress of the Brotherhood. Letters of regret on their inability to

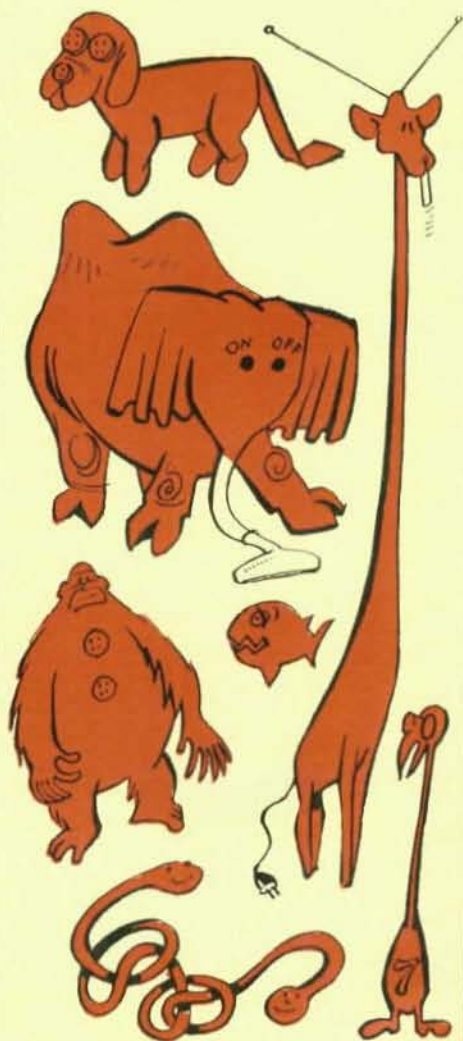
Wire Em

Here are some neon signs of Massachusetts cities with a couple of letters missing. Take a pencil and complete them.

Boston  a bridge 

CRAZCO

What's wrong with these animals?
Sharp eyes will find at least nine errors, and real sharpies more.



WIRE FOR SOUND

DRAW WIRES CONNECTING
CARTOONS THAT SOUND ALIKE



CANCEL TO SPELL

SAMPLE:

ROME ~~EX~~ = ROMEX

CRAB LEG

WIPE HERE

LICK ONE

(Solution on page 95)

Telephone Workers Serve the Nation

(Continued from page 30)

\$8.50 per week to members of the Union?"

Many employes of Northwestern Bell have pondered that same question. That's why many of them have joined the I.B.E.W. That is what has prompted employes of the Traffic Department in Omaha to write statements like the following to their fellow workers of Northwestern Bell:

"We are sick and tired of C.W.A.—C.I.O. For the past several years we have listened to their empty promises, wild statements and their continual confusion has kept us in a state of turmoil.

"Do you remember last November? With their big talk and empty promises they would not allow us to accept a substantial pay increase. Due to their irresponsible action we got nothing.

"We feel that we have been fooled long enough and to get out of this terrible mess we must have a decent and responsible union that will be run for and by the membership, and not by some clique.

"We have joined the Telephone Workers, I.B.E.W.—A.F.L."

I.B.E.W. Advantages

Yes, telephone workers are coming more and more to realize the advantages of I.B.E.W. membership. We have over half a million members, including over 177,000 women, many of whom are telephone operators. Seventy percent of our members are organized in industrial locals. Our union is for all workers in electricity. Only 30 percent of our members are strictly electricians.

In the Illinois Bell, Plant Department, we have over 10,000 members. They secured two wage increases within four months in 1950. And each time *they voted whether to accept or reject* the wage offers. They have the best contract in the entire telephone field. As just one example, their testers in Class B towns (Joliet—

population 42,000) get \$11.00 per week more than the Class 2 town of Des Moines—population 160,000. At Illinois Bell, the workers belong to seven local unions according to their type of work, but all operate under a Joint Board to bring unity of action in dealing with management. Today, the Joint Board of Telephone Workers is a well-knit, homogeneous group that deals effectively for all its 10,000 members in the Bell System.

We are a strong organization with a long reputation for winning concessions for our members without resorting to unnecessary strikes. We are not "company-lovers" and we will back down to none of them—but we do not believe in fist-shaking and inflammatory newspaper campaigns such as C.W.A.—C.I.O. frequently engages in and with which they try to scare people into thinking they can tie the whole telephone system into knots. Neither do we believe you can malign and try to browbeat any employer in the morning newspapers and then sit down with him in the afternoon at the bargaining table and expect to get good results. You can't insult an employer one minute and expect him to grant concessions the next. We believe in getting the best possible wages and conditions for our telephone workers and all our members with the least possible damage to both sides.

"One Big Union"

Apparently telephone workers in many sectors are becoming disgusted with the confused leadership they are getting from C.W.A. which has been promising "One Big Union" for 13 years under three different names (N.F.F.W., C.W.A. and now C.W.A.—C.I.O.)

For example, in the New England Bell Telephone Company covering six states, the traffic and other employes recently rejected C.W.A. by a vote of 6 to 1. And the Delaware telephone operators recently voted overwhelmingly to have no part of C.W.A.

Maryland Bell telephone operators recently voted 1,743 to 86 to leave C.W.A. And so it goes—the

same thing is happening in various groups elsewhere.

Yes, as our nation celebrates the 75th Anniversary of the telephone, thousands of telephone workers are serving the citizens of that nation with the best communications system in the world. Meanwhile the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers continues to serve telephone workers in every phase of the industry. We are ready, willing and able to serve more!

A Soldier Speaks For His Union

(Continued from page 21)

modern tools to work with, safe storage for our personal tools, temporary facilities in which to change our clothes, payment of wages on "company time," water-points during the hot season, job stewards on each individual project to protect those conditions and ensure that the working man's rights are not infringed upon. They are only a few.

I know personally of the humane interest and welfare that our Local 28, through its able leaders, has taken in its members, both constructively and financially.

Mr. Scholtz, another chapter would have to be written to enumerate all of the "steps-forward" that have been made during your administration and, as I write this letter, I know that you and your able staff still fight on to preserve that which has already been achieved and to establish higher standards for the future.

It is, once again, with the utmost of appreciation, that I say "Thank you!" for your greetings which stand for more than "Happy Easter"—but the thrill for all of us to cherish—that we haven't been forgotten.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES O. GEESE, JR.
L.U. No. 28

**BUY and KEEP
U.S. BONDS**

President Tracy Serves Commission

President Dan W. Tracy of the I.B.E.W. has been appointed as a member of a 12-man commission to administer wage stabilization in the building and construction industry.

Establishment of a construction industry stabilization commission was requested by nine national contractors' associations and the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department whose 19 international unions represent most of the approximately 2½ million employes in the industry. The new commission was created under General Wage Regulation 12, adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board on May 31, and is composed of four public, four industry, and four labor representatives. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to all wages and salaries paid to mechanics and laborers in the building and construction industry and "employed directly upon the site of the work."

Members of the commission are: Public—Thomas J. Kalis, assistant solicitor, Department of Labor; Archibald Cox, professor of law at Harvard University; Joseph Shister, of the department of economics, University of Buffalo; Russell E. Cooley, labor adviser to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Labor—Richard J. Gray, president, AFL Building and Construction Trades Department; D. W. Tracy, president of the I.B.E.W.; O. William Blaier, board member, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and John W. Garvey, assistant to the general president, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union. Industry—James D. Marshall, assistant managing director of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; Everett W. Dunn, consulting engineer and labor consultant at Hartley, Iowa; H. R. Cole, executive secretary of the Tile Contractors' Association; and William J. Cour, of the National Electrical Contractors' Association.

Death Claims for May 1951

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (3)	Roy E. Laddlow	\$ 1,000.00	125	Leslie A. Kidd	1,000.00
I. O. (4)	Dave H. Bowen	1,000.00	125	Cecil R. Kitchel	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	John L. Sturm	1,000.00	125	Richard Miller	650.00
I. O. (6)	William A. Paulk	825.00	125	Jesse M. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Pierce T. O'Brien	1,000.00	131	Clark E. Coughlin	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	David W. Jones	1,000.00	134	Anthony A. Belerwaltes	1,000.00
I. O. (31)	Edgar T. Lundquist	1,000.00	134	Raymond T. Galvin	1,000.00
I. O. (30)	Jack W. Slicherer	1,000.00	134	William J. Hanrahan	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	Floyd E. Hudson	1,000.00	134	William F. Martin	825.00
I. O. (58)	Joseph E. Martin	1,000.00	134	Charles D. Willis	1,000.00
I. O. (60)	Monte L. Fine	1,000.00	136	Curtis F. Strickland	1,000.00
I. O. (81)	Nathan Winebrake	525.00	145	Walter Seitz	1,000.00
I. O. (90)	Fred A. Smith	1,000.00	153	Truman D. Rogers	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	Thomas B. Dunlop	1,000.00	160	Charles H. Drury	666.65
I. O. (134)	Ernest L. Blohm	1,000.00	175	Wilson L. Mathis	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Stephen Waras	1,000.00	177	William L. Stucki	1,000.00
I. O. (132)	Michael W. Pelarske	1,000.00	191	Leroy Fredric Hegel	1,000.00
I. O. (191)	Ben B. Marshall	1,000.00	210	Edward N. Welch	1,000.00
I. O. (195)	Bruno C. Bude	1,000.00	213	Colin C. Pratt	1,000.00
I. O. (214)	John F. Bagley	1,000.00	229	Harold A. Beaverson	825.00
I. O. (245)	James E. Bodette	1,000.00	229	Geo. Raymond Howett	1,000.00
I. O. (300)	Walter W. Wade	1,000.00	237	Edward J. Brennan	1,000.00
I. O. (358)	William H. McDonough	1,000.00	265	Arthur L. Schade	1,000.00
I. O. (441)	Joseph L. Taylor	1,000.00	266	John Murdoch	1,000.00
I. O. (501)	Claude Solani	555.55	288	Charles E. White	1,000.00
I. O. (521)	Roy A. Hunley	1,000.00	302	Warren E. Youns	650.00
I. O. (574)	Lawrence E. Keil	1,000.00	304	Francis E. Freeman	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	Martin J. O'Brien	1,000.00	316	David L. Shotwell	1,000.00
I. O. (684)	Clare W. Ross	1,000.00	329	Homer King	1,000.00
I. O. (732)	E. L. Richardson	1,000.00	340	William W. Metzger	475.00
I. O. (850)	Clarence W. Hamilton	475.00	349	Charles F. Gourley	1,000.00
I. O. (889)	Lemuel O. Jones	1,000.00	349	Samuel Marks	1,000.00
1	August Baum	1,000.00	350	Samson T. Sandven	1,000.00
1	Walter C. Burridge	1,000.00	358	Joseph Applegate	1,000.00
1	Frank Hammond	1,000.00	369	Charles C. Crump	1,000.00
1	Fred M. Howell	1,000.00	420	Ray G. Warner	1,000.00
1	Lawrence R. Kaufmann	1,000.00	439	C. J. Gandy	1,000.00
1	Roy L. Smith	1,000.00	445	Rodney C. Rudolph	650.00
2	Walter E. Butler	1,000.00	461	Carl R. Michelberg	1,000.00
2	John L. Teter	1,000.00	465	Chris Goldkamp	1,000.00
3	Sebastian Bitter	1,000.00	496	Joseph E. Thomas	1,000.00
3	Joseph P. Corcoran	1,000.00	477	Lee H. Phillips	1,000.00
3	George J. Diehl	1,000.00	482	Fred Sundberg	1,000.00
3	Alex Landolfo	1,000.00	494	Herman F. Wutke	1,000.00
3	Rupert B. Lewis	1,000.00	511	Henry J. Smith	316.65
3	Daniel Lintz	1,000.00	532	Carl W. Bennett	1,000.00
3	John J. Lynch	825.00	532	William E. Deshler	1,000.00
3	Wesley O. Newport	1,000.00	558	Henry J. Freeman	1,000.00
3	Edward J. Power	1,000.00	567	Philip V. Libby	1,000.00
3	Edwin F. Vaneeck	1,000.00	569	Fred A. Michel	150.00
5	Joseph P. Burns	1,000.00	584	Robert G. Haggard	1,000.00
5	Thomas Daley	1,000.00	584	William R. Wilkerson	1,000.00
7	Herman Fielder	1,000.00	595	Floyd T. Shell	1,000.00
7	Dexter D. Yount	1,000.00	595	Edward K. Walton	150.00
9	Philip J. Clark	1,000.00	602	Gene C. Ingram	650.00
9	George J. Heck	1,000.00	613	Otha W. Attaway	1,000.00
9	John P. Mahoney	1,000.00	613	Thomas H. Ballard	650.00
9	Joseph Studley	1,000.00	613	Alex J. Dobbs	650.00
11	Howard R. Carpenter	1,000.00	613	Clifton L. Walker	1,000.00
11	Albert C. Evans	1,000.00	618	Patrick J. McCann	1,000.00
11	Virgil O. Gillespie	333.34	633	Leonard J. Altstatt	1,000.00
11	John K. Ochs	1,000.00	640	Orville L. Mabbitt	1,000.00
17	William E. Blinco	1,000.00	659	Duane E. Smith	300.00
18	Harry Boxford	1,000.00	659	Ora Woody	1,000.00
18	Robert H. Fletcher	1,000.00	684	Asa O. Nash	150.00
18	Don B. Gregory	1,000.00	701	Edward A. Pringnitz	1,000.00
28	Charles N. Sowell	1,000.00	702	Archie L. Claybourne	1,000.00
28	Edward Nolan	1,000.00	702	Paul I. Thines	1,000.00
30	George V. Whitehead	1,000.00	708	Lewis H. Garlock	1,000.00
41	John J. O'Connor	1,000.00	735	Ralph Bradshaw	300.00
48	Orville A. Kenhart	1,000.00	872	Dana Marvin Connor	1,000.00
48	Eugene E. Smith	150.00	910	Charles E. Barr	1,000.00
49	Lester F. Gowdy	1,000.00	911	Roy C. Thomas	1,000.00
56	Francis W. Specht	825.00	913	Jake Osborne	475.00
58	Murry L. Ansel	1,000.00	931	Harry C. Coker	150.00
59	Edward Clifford Arnold	650.00	952	Sidney D. Hutton	1,000.00
60	Joseph A. Drapela	1,000.00	1037	R. L. G. Smith	300.00
66	Eldridge Lee Parsons	1,000.00	1044	William H. Schultz	1,000.00
72	James F. Johnson	1,000.00	1060	Chester N. Oliver	650.00
77	Donald P. Fergus	825.00	1180	Kenneth E. Townsend	500.00
77	Rollin I. Hensan	1,000.00	1212	Joseph Wm. Fleming	1,000.00
77	Harold T. Hodgson	1,000.00	1247	Samuel A. Dahl	1,000.00
77	Odin Olson	1,000.00	1280	Jack Hunt Russell	300.00
77	Ben R. Starr	1,000.00	1319	Stephen W. Baloga	1,000.00
77	Arthur J. Vickery	475.00	1319	James E. Sloan	650.00
93	Homer Risinger	150.00	1324	Everette E. Gover	1,000.00
98	Louis Kistner	1,000.00	1392	Clarence V. Kempf	1,000.00
98	William Mauthe	1,000.00	1392	Eldon J. Lehman	1,000.00
98	Edward F. Schultz	1,000.00	1393	William Blankenship	1,000.00
103	William P. Cleary	1,000.00	1393	Carl K. Hitchens	825.00
107	Robert E. Stewart	825.00	1575	James W. Fortner	1,000.00
111	Richard A. Helphinstine	1,000.00			
122	H. J. McNally	1,000.00	TOTAL		\$160,347.21

Answers to Wire 'em page

(See Page 93)

Cartoons that sound alike: sole, pole; freezer, breezer; fuse, news; clamp, lamp.

Cancel to spell: Romex, cable, wire, line.

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

"There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore."

—J. L. McCREERY.

Lord God, Father of all, once more we come to Thee in our sorrow, to ask Thy mercy for our Brothers who have passed on. They were good men Lord, they labored well in Thy vineyard. Take them home and give them the perfect peace and happiness that they could never know except in that heavenly home which Thou created for all who love Thee and do Thy will.

O Lord, in Thy mercy and Thy kindness, give strength and succor to their loved ones who miss them so sorely. Teach them to know Thy wisdom and to understand that "there is no death," only life everlasting.

And Almighty Father, be mindful of us, their Brothers. We are weak, we are afraid. We want to do Thy will and labor well for Thee but we need Thy help and Thy strength. Strengthen us, O Lord, and teach us to live our lives as Thou wouldst have us live them, so that we shall never know death, never know the darkness but will shine as faithful stars in the heaven of our Father's home through all eternity. Amen.

Aug. Baum, L. U. No. 1

Born February 16, 1886
Initiated October 16, 1917
Died April 22, 1951

Walter Burrige, L. U. No. 1

Born January 9, 1901
Initiated June 22, 1927
Died May 14, 1951

Frank Hammond, L. U. No. 1

Born September 24, 1892
Initiated September 21, 1944
Died May 17, 1951

Fred M. Howell, L. U. No. 1

Born August 6, 1897
Initiated July 16, 1937
Died May 13, 1951

Lawrence Kauffman, L. U. No. 1

Born August 17, 1900
Initiated April 10, 1942
Died May 19, 1951

Roy L. Smith, L. U. No. 1

Born October 13, 1898
Initiated December 27, 1940
Died May 12, 1951

Ernest Beauregard, L. U. No. 17

Born November 21, 1896
Reinitiated March 4, 1935
Died April, 1951

Harold H. Eilers, L. U. No. 17

Born April 1, 1921
Initiated March 11, 1946
Died May, 1951

Fred W. Brossmer, L. U. No. 18

Reinitiated January 13, 1943
Died April 20, 1951

Wayne C. Osborne, L. U. No. 18

Born April 30, 1888
Initiated May 1, 1944
Died April 1, 1951

David W. Jones, L. U. No. 28

Initiated February 14, 1918
Died May 13, 1951

Charles N. Sowell, L. U. No. 28

Born July 30, 1899
Reinitiated July 7, 1939
Died May 13, 1951

Fred F. Moeding, L. U. No. 31

Born February 8, 1895
Reinitiated July 3, 1936
Died April 14, 1951

Francis W. Specht, L. U. No. 56

Born September 21, 1921
Initiated November 13, 1946
Died April 30, 1951

Edward C. Arnold, L. U. No. 59

Born March 3, 1924
Initiated January 6, 1948
Died May 3, 1951

Lawrence Mulholland, L. U. No. 65

Initiated May 19, 1905
Died April, 1951

A. Beckerman, L. U. No. 66

Born March 28, 1895
Initiated September 6, 1934
Died April 30, 1951

Burl W. Branum, L. U. No. 66

Born December 13, 1909
Initiated November 2, 1944
Died May 8, 1951

Joseph A. Drapela, L. U. No. 66

Born January 16, 1896
Initiated July 3, 1941
Died April 24, 1951

E. L. Parson, L. U. No. 66

Born December 27, 1895
Initiated June 1, 1939
Died April 12, 1951

Clarence D. Heitt, L. U. No. 73

Born August 8, 1899
Reinitiated December 3, 1936
Died March 11, 1951

J. A. Crusselle, L. U. No. 84

Born February 5, 1881
Reinitiated June 23, 1936
Died April, 1951

F. I. Sewell, L. U. No. 84

Born October 6, 1875
Reinitiated August 6, 1936
Died April, 1951

H. R. Watkins, L. U. No. 84

Born December 27, 1909
Initiated April 7, 1939
Died April 5, 1951

Louis L. Kistner, L. U. No. 98

Born May 6, 1892
Initiated January 9, 1934
Died May 4, 1951

William Mauthe, L. U. No. 98

Born February 27, 1892
Initiated October 26, 1937
Died April 17, 1951

Edward F. Schultz, L. U. No. 98

Born June 24, 1894
Reinitiated October 3, 1922
Died April 13, 1951

Glen C. Kantz, L. U. No. 196

Born September 15, 1923
Initiated June 19, 1947
Died May 16, 1951

John Murdoch, L. U. No. 266

Born November 9, 1885
Initiated June 16, 1916 in L.U. 213
Died April 28, 1951

Warren E. Younts, L. U. No. 302

Born June 25, 1925
Initiated December 12, 1947
Died April 9, 1951

Edward M. Martin, L. U. No. 333

Born January 7, 1878
Initiated August 6, 1937
Died March 5, 1951

Charles F. Gourley, L. U. No. 349

Born April 10, 1882
Initiated April 23, 1917 in L.U. 262
Died April 17, 1951

Carl R. Mickelberg, L. U. No. 461

Born December 28, 1920
Initiated March 3, 1945
Died April 16, 1951

Chris Goldkamp, L. U. No. 465

Born December 4, 1888
Reinitiated August 31, 1937
Died April 27, 1951

Philip V. Libby, L. U. No. 567

Born September 1, 1893
Reinitiated August 23, 1937
Died May 3, 1951

A. L. Claybourne, L. U. No. 702

Born April 23, 1905
Initiated January 5, 1940
Died April 23, 1951

Vernon E. Long, L. U. No. 702

Born March 18, 1911
Initiated December 5, 1947
Died April 23, 1951

Paul I. Thienes, L. U. No. 702

Born January 4, 1897
Reinitiated December 18, 1937
Died March 4, 1951

Gladys Manley, L. U. No. 713

Born July 8, 1909
Initiated May 1, 1946
Died April, 1951

Otto Wittke, L. U. No. 713

Born May 31, 1885
Initiated March 6, 1942
Died April, 1951

Isaac H. Flora, L. U. No. 734

Born November 15, 1894
Initiated September 5, 1941
Died March 13, 1951

Anthony J. Osnato, L. U. No. 748

Born November 1, 1906
Initiated April 30, 1940
Died March 13, 1951

Charles Graf, L. U. No. 1049

Born May 15, 1911
Initiated August 4, 1937
Died April 11, 1951

Floyd N. Smith, L. U. No. 1245

Born October 5, 1918
Initiated March 1, 1951
Died April, 1951

John Dribnack, L. U. No. 1344

Initiated February 1, 1943
Died February 6, 1951

Clyde Van Antwerp, L. U. No. 1344

Born April 14, 1891
Initiated February 1, 1943
Died April 14, 1951

Gail Borst, L. U. No. 1392

Born September 6, 1892
Initiated March 1, 1951
Died May 25, 1951

Edward F. Dressler, L. U. No. 1439

Born September 30, 1895
Initiated March 27, 1946
Died May 19, 1951

William A. Welch, L. U. No. 1543

Born March 6, 1890
Initiated February 15, 1947
Died April, 1951



HEAVY 10 KT. GOLD RING
PRICE \$20.00



10 KT. GOLD RING
PRICE \$12.00



10 KT. GOLD DIAMOND SHAPE EMBLEM
GOLD FILLED TIE SLIDE—PRICE \$4.00



10 KT. GOLD EMBLEM ROLLED GOLD
CHAIN TIE CLASP—PRICE \$4.50

- No. 1J—Gold Filled Emblem Gilt Tie Clasp \$1.00
- No. 2J—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button 1.50
- No. 3J—Gold Rolled Pin.. .75
- No. 6J—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button 1.75
- No. 7J—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button 2.00
- No. 8J—Tie Slide (Shown) 4.00
- No. 10J—10 kt. Gold Ring* 12.00
- No. 11J—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor 2.50
 - (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 years)
- This item is also available in a pin for 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years 2.50
- No. 13J—Gold Plated Auxiliary Pin (for ladies) .50
- No. 14J—War Veterans' Button (Gold Filled) 1.75
- No. 15J—Heavy 10 kt. Gold Ring* 20.00

Jewelry not sent C.O.D.

* Rings furnished only in sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½.

Metal Labels, \$3.75 per 100.

Jewelry sold to residents of the District of Columbia is subject to the 2 percent sales tax.

Select Now From This Beautiful I.B.E.W. Jewelry

ORDER BLANK

J. SCOTT MILNE
1200 - 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Enclosed find my check (or money order) for \$..... for:

No. Desired	Item Number	Description	Price
.....
.....

My ring size is: ☐ (if ring is ordered) Total \$.....

Name..... Card No.....

Address.....

Local Union No.....

The above-listed articles will be supplied only when the proper amount has been remitted. All shipping charges are paid by the International; all taxes are included in the quoted prices. Make checks and money orders to: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Don't Put it off
USE THIS CONVENIENT ORDER BLANK
Today

BE
SURE
OF YOUR
GROUND

